

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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LD251226 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 25 Oct 85

I will first point out that Weinberger modestly remained quiet about what democratic ideals he had in mind. And judging by it all, he kept quiet with very good reason. In fact, what are ideals if their best features -- to quote the Pentagon chief -- are embodied in the "star wars" program, for this is exactly how the world public has christened the White House's Strategic Defense Initiative.

They christened it with full justification, since this initiative envisages deploying strike weapons systems in space aimed at targets not only in earth orbit, but also on the ground. All the same, the White House has convinced itself that they have been misunderstood, that they have goodwill toward all mankind, and this is the reason why they put forward their initiative, which is highly moral and meets the interests of the United States and their allies and even the cause of peace. But certain forces, it seems, have distorted the essence of the Strategic Defense Initiative by labelling it the "star wars" program. How is this possible, the White House laments, asserting that its initiative should be called a strategic defense shield or a strategic space shield.

However, Washington is resorting to mediocre verbal balancing acts in vain. They are incapable even in the slightest way of changing the essence of the Strategic Defense Initiative. There is nothing defensive about it, because an intentionally offensive system is being created with the aim of attaining U.S. military supremacy.

To confirm this conclusion, the Indian paper PATRIOT carried a statement by a Pentagon spokesman who supported the U.S. plan to militarize space. Among other things, he frankly admitted that the U.S. military might in space is just a natural progression of the U.S. Air Force in a new dimension. This official stressed that it is absolutely necessary for our military potential on the ground, at sea, in the air, and beyond the earth's orbit. But, why does the United States consider all this necessary? Washington affirms that such military potential is necessary, it says, for defense -- to make itself safe in the event of war. But here is a statement published fairly recently by the U.S. paper, THE WASHINGTON POST. It quoted a statement by one of the Pentagon generals who said straight out that if there is a nuclear war, then it will be started by the United States.

It would be difficult for Weinberger who heads the Pentagon not to know about these very frank statements by his minions. Naturally, he is well aware of them. And it must be supposed that when the head of the military department proclaimed the democratic ideals embodied in the "star wars" program, he had in mind the militarist ideals which belligerent circles in the United States are openly striving toward.

U.S. CITES 'RIGGED' MISSILE DATA AT NATO MEETING

LD261051 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Brussels, October 26 TASS -- A regular meeting of NATO special consultative group on nuclear arms control was held here. Purportedly, it was devoted mainly to reviewing the course of the third round of the Soviet-U.S. talks in nuclear and space arms in Geneva.

The meeting was held behind closed doors. Director of the bureau of politico-military affairs of the U.S. Department of State Allen Holmes said at a press conference, however, that the Soviet Union's new initiatives in the sphere of nuclear missile weapons had been, specifically, discussed. Going by Holmes' pronouncements, these Soviet proposals were not analyzed in a detailed and constructive way at the meeting, and their assessment had a biased nature dictated from across the ocean.

Clearly with the aim of exerting further pressure on the Netherlands which should decide before November 1st whether or not it should give its consent to the deployment of 49 U.S. cruise missiles on its territory, the U.S. delegation at the meeting juggled again with rigged data on the number of Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles. Moreover, openly interfering in the Netherlands internal affairs, Holmes expressed at the press conference utter confidence of all allies in NATO that the Dutch Government will give a green light to the deployment of U.S. missiles.

Allen Holmes refused to divulge the exact number of U.S. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles that have already been deployed on the territories of West European countries in accordance with the decision of the NATO council. However, 118 such missiles were deployed there by the end of 1984 and 16 more cruise missiles were stationed on the Belgian territory in March of this year.

KARPOV EXPLAINS SOVIET STAND TO CANADIAN PRESS

LD251246 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Geneva, October 25 TASS -- Viktor Karpov, the leader of the USSR delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms, received a group of Canadian journalists on Thursday. During the conversation he explained the meaning of the recent Soviet proposals aimed at radically reducing strategic arms on earth and at preventing an arms race in outer space. Viktor Karpov emphasized that the proposals had been fully supported at the just-concluded meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states in Sofia. The Soviet initiatives had also roused a broad response and had met with approval in various countries of the world.

The Soviet side is convinced that security issues connected with nuclear and space arms should figure importantly during the forthcoming meeting in Geneva between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the President Ronald Reagan of the United States. However, Washington is prepared to approach in an unprejudiced and objective way to the set of the far-reaching proposals on nuclear and space arms, the proposals which the Soviet side has put forward at the talks.

In answer to questions, the leader of the USSR delegation specially pointed out that the "star wars" plans are not so much of defensive character as of offensive one. The implementation of those plans would destabilize the situation and would considerably increase the danger of an outbreak of a nuclear conflict with disastrous consequences to mankind, and vice versa, a ban on space weapons would open the way to deep cuts and ultimately to full elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere.

Ambassador Aleksey Obukhov and Ambassador Yuriy Kuzetsov, members of the Soviet delegation, also took part in the conversation.

SAGDEYEV ATTENDS VIENNA SPACE ARMS SYMPOSIUM

PM230920 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Oct 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Preventing the Militarization of Outer Space"]

[Text] Vienna, 21 Oct -- An international symposium on the theme "Outer Space: Militarization or peaceful exploration?" has completed its work here. Scientists and experts from European countries, the United States and Japan took part in the work of the symposium held by the International Peace Institute. The Soviet delegation was headed by the Academician R.Z. Sagdeyev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Space Research Institute.

For 2 days the symposium participants discussed the dangerous consequences of the spread of the arms race to outer space and ways of preventing it. Special attention was paid to examining and scientifically refuting the arguments of the supporters of the U.S. Administration's "star wars" plans and to identifying opportunities for broadening international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of near-earth space.

The idea that mankind is experiencing a crucial moment in its history ran through the speeches of the symposium participants.

The spread of the arms race to outer space would mean the undermining of strategic stability in the world, the destruction of the entire existing system of agreements in the sphere of limiting the arms race and the stimulation of a further buildup in offensive nuclear weapons.

Broadening international cooperation in the area of the peaceful exploration of outer space, which would make it possible to resolve many global problems confronting mankind, can be the only sensible alternative to the militarization of outer space. In this connection, scientists' increasing responsibility at the present time for preserving human civilization and ensuring a peaceful future was emphasized.

The symposium participants came to the conclusion that the reasons for the arms race are primarily political in character and cannot be removed by means of military-technical decisions. The presence of political will and readiness on the part of the sides to conduct serious negotiations is therefore necessary above all else if the arms race is to be stopped. They expressed the hope that the upcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva will be an important step toward keeping outer space an arena for peaceful cooperation.

WORLD AWAITS U.S. 'CONTRIBUTION' TO PEACE

PM161429 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[Gennadiy Shishkin "International Review": "Disarmament Program"]

[Excerpts] The large-scale program for improving the present explosive situation put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his visit to France was a most important event in international life. Taken together with earlier actions, including steps that have been taken unilaterally, these latest Soviet proposals represent a package of constructive and realistic measures whose implementation would lead to a genuine breakthrough in the development of international relations.

The package of new Soviet proposals is not only large-scale in itself, but also takes considerable account of important elements of the West's position -- a fact which has caused the opponents of detente particular confusion. The Soviet initiatives involve the West European countries directly in the arms limitation dialogue and give them a real chance to play an active role in it. As a result, a "new psychological climate" is being created and what is essentially a new stage in East-West relations is beginning.

This turn of events dealt a palpable blow to the stance of the militarists of all types. NATO has clearly been thrown into confusion; the bloc's propaganda apparatus was unprepared for the USSR's actions. As for the United States, the Washington administration has been gripped by real panic. The feelings now prevailing in Washington's corridors of power are described eloquently by THE LOS ANGELES TIMES: "The fact that the hard-liners in the Defense Department are anticipating the U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva with fear and loathing is hardly new. They were always opposed to arms control agreements and, of course, to summit meetings. The difference is that this time the White House, the National Security Council, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, as well as the State Department are trembling at the prospect of the meeting."

To counteract the Soviet initiatives, the Washington administration has begun to take the line not of rejecting the Soviet proposals as a whole, but of "dismantling" them piece by piece while at the same time avoiding a constructive answer. This tactic is being implemented so flagrantly and unwaveringly that correspondents accredited to the White House and the State Department have more than once determinedly tried to find out how the administration actually intends to respond to the Soviet proposals and whether it is thinking of putting forward any proposals in response at the Geneva talks.

Administration spokesmen stubbornly avoid answering questions of that kind.

Furthermore, they have now begun in earnest to publicly "amend" the 1972 ABM Treaty, which is a serious obstacle to the implementation of the U.S. "star wars" plan. In so doing, administration spokesmen at different levels are excelling in their attempts to cast doubt on and even discredit the Soviet Union's proposals on nuclear and space arms. The inability to do that without contradicting common sense means that the statesmen are forced to evade the issue, resort to ruses, and distort the true state of affairs.

In this connection, the speech by R. McFarlane, the President's national security assistant, on the NBC TV program "Meet the Press," is noteworthy. McFarlane tried to present the new Soviet proposals as "inequitable" for the United States and not providing a basis for future agreements. He turned matters around to make it seem that behind these proposals there is a USSR desire to "force the United States to abandon the Strategic Defense Initiative, while at the same time continuing its own analogous program," and to "split the Atlantic allies." McFarlane even went so far as to assert the implementation of the Soviet proposals will not strengthen U.S. security but, on the contrary, will weaken it.

Even T. Warner, a specialist in strategic systems at the Pentagon's think-tank, the Rand Corporation, drew attention to the utter groundlessness of such "arguments." He stated the implementation of the Soviet proposal would lead to a "strikingly radical reduction in both sides' strategic arsenals," which would result in a "considerable strengthening of strategic stability."

The U.S. allies are noting and condemning the clear unconstructiveness of the official U.S. reaction to the major Soviet proposals. "Washington's reaction," Canada's TORONTO STAR writes, "is disappointing. To all appearances, Reagan's advisers are still arguing about whether the President should allow his delegation in Geneva to try to conclude an agreement or whether its hands will remain tied by 'star wars' and the buildup of the U.S. Armed Forces to the tune of \$1 trillion."

In the opinion of many observers, the U.S. Administration, faced with the Soviet peace offensive, will ultimately have to make adjustments to its unconstructive policy unless it wants a further deepening of the differences with Western Europe. "Quite a few Europeans are insisting," THE WASHINGTON POST reports, "that it would be a mistake to dismiss the Soviet proposals as old ideas in a new wrapping which are not worth studying. They are afraid that unless an interesting counterproposal is put forward this will give rise to the charge that the United States does not treat arms control seriously." It is not surprising, therefore, that within NATO circles discontent is already growing at Washington's "tactical errors" and propaganda blunders.

As for the peace-loving forces of our planet, they are unanimous in demanding that the West -- and primarily the United States -- make its contribution in response to the Soviet Union's program for improving the explosive international situation in the interests of the triumph of the cause of world peace.

WARSAW PACT REPORTEDLY TO COLLABORATE ON SPACE DEFENSE

LD251317 Hamburg DPA in German 1207 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Bonn -- According to information in the possession of the Federal government, the GDR is collaborating in Soviet plans for the development of a missile defense system in space. The government has confirmed this to CDU Bundestag Deputy Juergen Todenhoefer, who a while ago was accused by East Berlin of lies and slander for making this claim.

In reply to questions by Todenhoefer, Parliamentary State Secretary in the Defense Ministry Peter-Kurt Wuerzbach (CDU) said that at a meeting of the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet Defense Minister has urged all member-states to participate in the planning, research, and development of a counterprogram to the American SDI research project. The GDR had been brought in several years ago into the development of an antisatellite weapons system.

According to available information, progress had been made in laser technology. The GDR had, among other things, special experience in the fields of picture signal transmission, precision mechanics, optical target systems, digital picture processing and control techniques.

Commenting on the government information, Todenhoefer said that this meant that the GDR's credibility in the international disarmament discussion had sunk to "way below zero."

CEMA CONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE MEETS IN GDR

PM251328 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CEMA Diary"]

[Text] Berlin, 24 Oct -- A routine session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Sphere of Construction has been held in Karl-Marx-Stadt. Delegations from the CEMA countries and from the SFRY and the PDRY took part in it.

The session discussed the tasks stemming from the decisions of the CEMA economic summit and questions of further developing cooperation on the effective and rational utilization of fuel, energy, and raw and other material resources in construction.

ZHOLKVER VIEWS PACT MEETING'S PROPOSALS

LD261259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpts] The foreign mass media are focusing considerable attention on the results of the conference of the Warsaw Pact member states' Political Consultative Committee held in Sofia. Now over to our political observer, Aleksandr Zholkver:

[Zholkver] The media reports you have just heard are only a small part of the very wide response which the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee has aroused throughout the world. This is also understandable, for in the material of the conference, above all in its statement, some of the most important current issues are dealt with. It is to do with the destinies of peace in Europe and throughout the world. Those participating in the meeting in the Bulgarian capital openly named the dangers that now threaten the whole of mankind in connection with the fact that the arms race on earth, and now maybe in space as well, has reached such a scale that a progression of events might get out of control. However, the leaders of the socialist community expressed confidence that a turn around to genuine security, a return to detente and its spreading to all spheres of interstate relations, are completely attainable. And the socialist countries are not confining themselves to mere good wishes. Participants at the Sofia conference supported the USSR proposal calling on the Soviet Union and the United States to agree on the complete ban of space strike weapons and the radical reduction by half of their nuclear armaments capable of reaching each other's territory.

As for Europe, where military confrontation is the most acute, zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons are proposed here, as well as the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe and the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force between Warsaw Pact and NATO memberstates.

But, in order to halt the nuclear conventional arms race right now, it would be proper to freeze all nuclear armaments, including halting the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe. The strength of the USSR and U.S. armed forces and their military budgets would also be frozen at the level of 1 January next year. Thus, there is a wide but very specific program for strengthening universal peace. The Warsaw Pact participating states have called on the governments and peoples of all countries to combine their efforts in the struggle against the threat of universal destruction hanging over mankind. The United Nations Organization, which marks its 40th anniversary today, is also called upon to make its contribution in the cause of halting the arms race. A worldwide week of action for disarmament has begun today. This growing activity of the forces for peace further strengthens our confidence in the fact that it is possible to avert a nuclear catastrophe and guarantee the highest right of peoples -- the right to a peaceful life and free development.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS WITH UN DELEGATES IN NEW YORK

Meeting With Shultz

LD252131 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] New York October 25 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today had a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

The sides exchanged opinions on questions discussed by them in connection with the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit. The secretary of state was presented with concrete considerations aimed at achieving mutually acceptable decisions on security problems.

The sides also touched upon outstanding international problems, including the situation in a number of regions and some aspects of bilateral Soviet-U.S. relations. The sides characterized their conversation as useful and agreed to continue vigorous preparations for the meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The secretary of state accepted in this connection an invitation to visit Moscow in early November.

Meeting With DPRK, Indian Delegates

LD260228 Moscow TASS in English 0220 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] New York October 25 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze has had a meeting with member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Pak Song-chol, who came here as Kim Il-song's special envoy to participate in the jubilee events on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. Taking part in the talk was member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, deputy premier of the Administrative Council, Foreign Minister of the DPRK Kim Yong-nam.

Both sides reaffirmed the striving for further development of cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK. The Soviet side expressed once again support for the DPRK's constructive initiatives aimed at peaceful unification of Korea.

The Korean side highly appreciated the package of Soviet proposals, aimed at curbing the arms race and averting a nuclear catastrophe, at preventing militarisation of outer space. The Korean side spoke highly of the USSR's efforts aimed at improving the international situation.

The conversation was held in a friendly and comradely atmosphere.

Eduard Shevardnadze had a talk with Minister for External Affairs of India Beli Ram Bhagat. In the course of an exchange of the opinions, the Indian side positively appraised the recent Soviet initiatives, aimed at preventing militarisation of outer space, at a radical reduction of nuclear armaments.

On the instruction of India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Beli Ram Bhagat presented to Eduard Shevardnadze a joint message, addressed to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, from the heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden on questions of restraining and ending the arms race, relaxing international tensions. A message of the identical content will also be handed over for U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Meeting With Kohl, Genscher

LD260043 Hamburg DPA in German 2334 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] New York 25 Oct (DPE) -- Following an exchange of views with the Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in New York on Friday which lasted nearly 2 hours, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl saw his "cautious optimism" confirmed concerning a successful summit. During the talk, which government spokesman Friedhelm Ost said was friendly and open, the Soviet foreign minister emphasized that in international politics there was "nothing more important" than the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva on 19 and 20 November.

According to the government spokesman, Shevardnadze (underlined) the importance of the Soviet party congress in February 1986 at which new and far-reaching economic projects, including large-scale projects, would be adopted. Moscow hoped for the participation of German industry.

The Soviet foreign minister also underlined the "good contact" which he had established in two meetings with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who also was present at the talk. Apart from personal greetings from General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to Kohl, Shevardnadze mentioned in this connection the letter from the Federal chancellor to the Soviet party leader (which was part of the series of regular contacts).

Informed circles said that differences of opinion continue to dominate the Kohl-Shevardnadze talk in the area of medium-range missiles in Europe and the SDI project. The Soviet foreign minister expressed clear skepticism concerning the American plans for space missile defense, after Kohl had described the conviction with which U.S. President Reagan favored (arms control, accords in Geneva). (During the talk, which was dominated by disarmament problems), Shevardnadze also mentioned the Soviet (willingness) to (address), at least in principle, the difficult verification question, (such as for a ban on chemical weapons).

During what was described as a very relaxed talk over coffee in the Federal chancellor's hotel suite, Genscher assured his Soviet colleague that the West would be submitting detailed counterproposals concerning the latest Soviet (proposals) and also would refer to the reduction of strategic strike weapons. As reported (by competent quarters) the Federal chancellor stressed that, with regard to German Ostpolitik, as far as Bonn was concerned German-German relations were at the center of (East-West) relations. The Federal Government was, however, fully aware that the Soviet Union had to be considered the most important neighboring state.

U.S. BLAMED FOR LACK OF FINAL DOCUMENT AT UN SESSION

TASS Report

LD251357 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] New York October 25 TASS -- Through the fault of the United States and a handful of its closest partners, the jubilee session of the U.N. General Assembly on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the UNO has failed to adopt a final document. It did not suit Washington that included in the draft final document, which had been prepared through the efforts of a large number of states, were the provisions which reaffirm the international community's interest in settling the Middle East problem and in ensuring the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and in the need to establish a new international economic order based on the principles of justice and equality. This stand of Washington gave rise to indignation in the world body which regarded it as a challenge to the will and interests of an overwhelming majority of U.N. member-nations.

Solton Commentary

LD280022 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Commentary by Yuri Solton]

[Text] The United Nations has recently marked its 40th anniversary. At the jubilee session of the General Assembly, many fine words were said about the world body, which does deserve them, writes our commentator Yuri Solton.

The United Nations has contributed to the fact that in the past 40 years mankind has managed to avoid another world war which threatens with the destruction of civilisation on Earth. But the main objective recorded in the United Nations Charter has not been attained; that is, to create guarantees of lasting peace. The international situation is explosive; there is a tendency for its further aggravation. Why should efforts be concentrated today to achieve a basic breakthrough for the better? What are the priorities in this area? The answer is supplied by the scores of millions of people who are taking part on different continents in a disarmament action week timed for the 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

The people are demanding that the arms race be stopped, that militarization of space be prevented, and that nuclear weapons be destroyed. The Soviet Union, among other countries, is urging the United Nations to take vigorous actions along this main direction. It is not only urging, but it's putting forward concrete proposals. The Soviet Union has not arrived empty handed at this jubilee session either. It has advanced a whole complex of realistic measures that can reduce to the minimum the risk of a universal disaster. The USSR suggests a world without arms in space, a world in which nuclear arms will be drastically reduced and then scrapped in general.

The United States and its NATO allies are following a different line at the United Nations. You can judge about that by the speech made at the jubilee session of the General Assembly by President Reagan. He admitted that the latest Soviet proposals were constructive; but he failed to answer the question whether the United States was ready, as the Soviet Union is, to dismantle the hundreds of missiles and aircraft and thousands of nuclear warheads. He did not concentrate in his speech on the most pressing problems of nuclear disarmament. President Reagan spoke about the importance of his star wars programs, and justified the policy of government-sponsored terrorism that the United States is following, thus creating local conflicts.

It's the United States and its closest partners who are to blame for the fact that the jubilee session of the General Assembly has failed to adopt a final document. Washington didn't like the inclusion in the draft of this document of a clause about ensuring the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. It's the duty of the United Nations not only to safeguard the world against a big war but to prevent small-scale wars too, which are causing untold suffering to the people. In this case the Soviet Union is also ready to cooperate fully. It does not separate its own security from that of the other countries. It strongly advocates ensuring peace for all the nations in keeping with the United Nations Charter.

The United Nations has a high mission. It faces serious tasks. As the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said in a message to the United Nations secretary general, Perez de Cuellar, there is a conviction in the Soviet Union that the member nations should pay great attention to making the United Nations activities even more effective and fruitful.

U.S., UK BLOCK UN PACT ON NONUSE OF FORCE

PM230921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 85 Morning Edition p.4

[Correspondent V. Soldatov report: "Two Positions"]

[Text] New York — Every year appeals are heard at UN General Assembly sessions to exclude the use of force from relations between states and to strengthen legal guarantees to maintain peace.

In 1976 the Soviet Union proposed the conclusion of a universal treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations. The General Assembly supported this initiative and instructed a special committee comprising representatives of 35 countries to study the proposal. During discussions over many years, it became clear that a majority of the committee's members supports the Soviet proposal.

The United States and its closest allies treated this initiative differently. From the outset they rejected the Soviet proposal on the pretext that, allegedly, it merely duplicates the UN Charter and is therefore "useless and harmful." No arguments had any effect on the American representative and his British colleague, who from the very beginning of the discussion were fiercely opposed to the conclusion of such a treaty.

International policy in general and the elaboration of agreements in particular are inconceivably without compromise. The Soviet delegation proposed such a compromise. The Soviet Union, USSR representative V.F. Petrovskiy said in the Sixth Committee, is ready to agree to the Special Committee's starting to draft a declaration on the nonuse of force in international relations with a view to its immediate adoption by the United Nations. We agree with the opinion that the adoption of a declaration which would confirm and develop the principle of the nonuse of force in the conditions of the nuclear space age and point out the need to ban the use of all weapons whether nuclear or conventional, could be a significant contribution to strengthening the foundations of peace and improving the international atmosphere. An important intermediate step would also thereby be taken on the path toward a universal treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations.

The representatives of many countries welcomed the Soviet Union's proposal. However, the U.S. representatives and their closest allies again came out against the Soviet proposal. They repeated their old objections. The proposal to conclude a treaty on the nonuse of force, U.S. representative R. (Rozenstok) said confidently, is supposedly "legally absurd." British representative D. Edwards said the same in more diplomatic terms.

Thus, an impasse has again risen in the activity of the Special Committee which the General Assembly has instructed to elaborate a universal treaty on the nonuse of force. The impasse has been created by the United States and its closest allies, who are reluctant to abandon the use of force in international relations.

MOSCOW MEETING COMMEMORATES UN ANNIVERSARY

PM251316 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 85 Morning Edition p.4

[TASS report: "For the Sake of Peace and the Peoples' Security"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting the Soviet public with the participation of the USSR UN Association aktiv devoted to the 40th anniversary of the United Nations was held in the House of the Unions Hall of Columns in Moscow on 24 October.

The speakers -- I.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union; A.M. Subbotin, secretary of the AUCCTU; and others -- stressed that the United Nations is indebted for its birth 40 years ago to the peace-loving peoples' historic victory over fascism and militarism in World War II, the decisive contribution to which was made by the Soviet Union.

Over the 4 decades of its existence, the United Nations has become an important factor in interstate relations. Its main task -- to serve as an effective instrument for maintaining universal peace and security -- is gaining increasing support and recognition from the peoples.

In the current complex international situation it is urgently necessary to stop the arms race, to strive for real disarmament, and to defend and strengthen peace. The Soviet Union and the other socialist states are doing everything in their power to deflect the threat of nuclear devastation from the peoples and to resolutely return international relations to the channel of detente. This is attested to with new force by the statement "for the removal of the nuclear threat and a turn for the better in European and world affairs" adopted at the Warsaw Pact states' recent consultative conference in Sofia.

It was noted at the meeting that, under the conditions of the complex and explosive international situation, which is the direct result of the policy and actions of the United States and its closest allies, it is important that the UN states step up their efforts to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, to end the arms race on earth and prevent one in space, and to strengthen universal security.

The Soviet public, the speeches stressed, fully approves and supports the Soviet state's active foreign policy activity and its large-scale initiatives aimed at ensuring a radical turn in international relations toward peace and detente, the curbing of the arms race, and the expansion of cooperation among states on an equal basis.

UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar's address to mark UN Day was read out at the meeting.

The meeting participants sent a letter to the UN secretary general reaffirming the Soviet people's unshakable will for peace and their resolve to continue the persistent struggle to remove the nuclear threat, end the arms race, ensure disarmament, and eliminate seats of tension on our planet. The letter expresses confidence that the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations and the holding of international peace year in 1986 will promote the buildup of states' joint actions with a view to removing the danger of war and increasing the UN's role and effectiveness as an important instrument for strengthening peace, security, and international cooperation.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ISRAELIAN PRESS CONFERENCE

PM251206 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Moscow Press Conference"]

[Text] A press conference was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center on 23 October for Soviet and foreign journalists in connection with the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. The journalists were addressed by V.L. Israelyan, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry collegium.

It was stressed at the press conference that the USSR has always attached and continues to attach great importance to the United Nations as an instrument of peace and persistently strives to ensure that the just democratic principles on which it was founded 40 years ago are firmly asserted in the practice of international relations.

The Soviet Union is making efforts to ensure that pride of place in the organization's activity goes to the questions of maintaining peace, preventing nuclear war, ending the arms race on earth and preventing its spread to space, and developing equal international cooperation. The United Nations must strive to ensure that the Charter and the resolutions approved on the basis of it do not just remain on paper but find their path into life. The 40th anniversary can and must serve as an additional boost to mobilizing the efforts of the UN peoples and states.

Journalists' questions were answered.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD272001 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 27 Oct 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program, presented by Igor Pavlovich Chariskov, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator; with Aleksey Nikolayevich Grigoryev, TASS political observer; and Mikhail Vitaliyevich Ozerov, member of the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA editorial board]

Gorbachev Visit to Bulgaria

[Text] [Charikov] Hello, esteemed comrades! The events of the past week have again shown vividly how united and firm is the alliance of the fraternal socialist countries. This was shown primarily by the results, as well as the whole content and atmosphere, of the friendly visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. During the visit, the leaders of both countries stated with satisfaction their complete unanimity of views on all questions of domestic and foreign policy. Both states have adopted a course toward accelerated social and economic development, and the key to achieving that aim lies in scientific and technological progress. That is why questions of the economy occupied a large part of the Soviet-Bulgarian talks. During the meeting in Sofia, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Todor Zhivkov noted the forward development of Soviet-Bulgarian economic cooperation and the role played by that cooperation in further uplifting the national economies of both countries. The interaction between the Soviet and Bulgarian economies is becoming closer and new forms of economic, scientific, and technological coordination are being introduced in all the leading spheres of production. Particular importance has currently been given to the question of accelerating the introduction of scientific and technological achievements and making the maximum use of both the productive potential and the internal resources of both of our countries, as well as the advantages of the international socialist division of labor based on the coordination of economic policies. It is precisely toward fulfilling that most important task that the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria up to the year 2000 is oriented. That program, I will remind you, was signed this June in Moscow. But the links between our countries are not simply limited to the sphere of economics, science, and technology. They are developing successfully and fruitfully in virtually all spheres of activity, thus providing an example of the benefit that this brings to both peoples.

It must be said that the CPSU attaches paramount importance to the further development and deepening of friendly links between the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. This is recorded in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program which was published yesterday. The CPSU proceeds from the premise that the cohesion of the countries of socialism is in the interests of each of them individually and of all of them together, promoting the triumph of socialist ideals. Never before has history known such a community of countries where no one has, nor can have, special privileges; where international relations really have become relations between peoples; and where living, fruitful links have come about and are developing at the most varied levels, from the top party and state leadership to labor collectives. The community multiplies the strength of the fraternal states in socialist construction and helps provide them with reliable security.

Warsaw Pact Meeting

[Grigoryev] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to Bulgaria was preceded by an important event which took place in the Bulgarian capital of Sofia where there was a conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. From the material published in our press, you know, comrades, that that conference was held in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation, and it examined in detail the situation in Europe and the world as a whole, the key problems in international relations. As is clear from the statement by the participants in the conference, attention was devoted chiefly to the vital tasks of struggling to eliminate the nuclear danger, to consolidate peace, to prevent the arms race in space and to end it on earth, to achieve a turn for the better in developments in Europe and throughout the world, and to return relations between states to the stream of detente, cooperation, and peaceful coexistence. And if one tries to highlight the key aspects of that document -- that is, the statement by the participants in the conference -- then one should first say that literally the first few lines of that document state that there is an alarming factor, the increase in international tension. It says that the world has reached a point beyond which events may get out of control. It says that this situation has been furthered by the stationing of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and, particularly recently, the U.S. preparations for star wars and the militarization of space. Again, it was noted in that document that the Warsaw Pact states are not striving for military superiority, which unfortunately cannot be said of the other side which is, by its policy, stepping up the arms race, increasing the threats of nuclear war, and pursuing a policy of force and confrontation.

The participants in the Sofia conference assessed highly and supported unanimously the Soviet proposals for a complete ban on strike space weapons and a radical 50 percent reduction in all the nuclear arms of the opposing sides -- the sides in confrontation -- all the nuclear arms capable of reaching each other's territory. Again the exceptionally important task of freeing Europe of nuclear weapons was stressed, and that creating atomic and nuclear-free zones in Europe was a way to do this. The participants in the conference also issued a reminder of their previous proposals, particularly those that were put forward at a similar conference in Prague when, you will remember, the Warsaw Pact member states suggested that their organization and NATO sign an agreement, a treaty, on the reciprocal nonuse of force, the maintenance of relations of peace, the reduction of military expenditure, and a ban on chemical weapons.

[Charikov] More than 2 years have now passed, Aleksey Nikolayevich, since the Prague declaration was adopted; but as we can see there has been no reply from the West.

[Grigoryev] Yes, unfortunately there has been no reply. Nevertheless, despite the fact that many of the proposals by the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries either go unanswered or an attempt is made to distort or discredit them, the countries of the socialist community continue to come out with new initiatives and will continue to do so. In particular this document that I have been speaking about puts forward a new proposal by the socialist community, a proposal to freeze the armed forces of the United States and the Soviet Union as they stand at 1 January 1986, including the armed forces outside the borders of both states, and not to increase the military gadgets of both states. Again it is up to the United States to reply to that sensible proposal.

[Ozerov] Indeed, primary attention at both the conference of the Political Consultative Committee and during Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to Bulgaria was devoted to the question No. 1: how to halt the slide toward the nuclear abyss. As everyone knows, and as Aleksey Nikolayevich has just mentioned, the situation in the world is extremely dangerous.

The United States is building its arms pyramid higher and higher, including its nuclear arms, and this was stated quite clearly and definitely in Sofia. The socialist countries, coming out there as everywhere in a united peace front, called for measures, immediate measures, to be taken to change the situation. These and other initiatives, including those put forward during the recent visit to Paris by the general secretary of our party's Central Committee, could sharply lessen the threat that hangs over the planet; and it gives rise, of course, to great satisfaction that this is well understood abroad. That was precisely how the Paris QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, the Japanese ASAHI, and many, many other newspapers commented on the proposals made in Sofia. So it would seem that everything is clear: We must go along the path that has been proposed; because, in fact, there is no other path. But we all must go along that path together -- all interested countries taking steps together -- although we, setting an example, have embarked on certain unilateral measures. For example, as everyone knows, a unilateral moratorium was placed on nuclear explosions. However, across the ocean they are so far doing something completely different.

Reagan's UN Speech

[Charikov] As recently as last Thursday, Mikhail Vitaliyevich, the head of the White House delivered a speech at the jubilee session of the UN General Assembly. Figuratively speaking, he was trying to grab the political initiative; he came out with ideas from the rostrum of the United Nations that were generally important, but which, it seems to me, were not of prime, but of secondary importance. I think that it was an attempt, a maneuver, to diminish the effect of the latest initiatives by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and the response that they evoked, and to detract the attention of the world community away from the solution of those problems to problems of a secondary nature.

[Ozerov] Yes, here I agree with you entirely; furthermore, orators from Washington remind one of conjurers rather than statesmen. They are trying to drag out into the daylight nonexistent facts and figures to conjure with to their own advantage, generally calling black white and vice versa.

In general, all this is being done in the name of the very same, global, but nonetheless, unrealizable idea: to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, we have been, and remain, optimistic. In the course of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's talks with Todor Zhivkov, it was noted that even in all the tension of the present international situation, there are possibilities for the achievement of a decisive turn toward the halting of the arms race, above all nuclear, and to preventing its spread to outer space.

[Grigoryev] The question of preventing the militarization of outer space: this is indeed the question of questions. Allow me to remind you, Igor Pavlovich, that you and I met professionally a few years ago in Vienna at an international conference under UN aegis devoted to the peaceful use of space. You remember how anxious were the voices of the participants in that conference -- well-known scientists and cosmonauts who had been in space, and other specialists -- how all of them unanimously talked about the need for space to be peaceful. The Soviet Union has been putting forward one proposal after another; it is going to the summit, which is to take place in a month -- in less than a month -- in Geneva; it is going with the same insistent proposal: to protect space from star wars and to make the whole of space peaceful and to cooperate in space.

Canada's Stance on SDI

[Ozerov] You know, Aleksey Nikolayevich, that reminds me of an episode I witnessed quite recently.

It happened in Canada, in Montreal: at the airport not far from our plane I saw a group of people. They held posters in their upraised hands. The posters read: "Go Home." This is how Montreal citizens met a group of experts from the Pentagon. This group arrived in Canada, attempting to thrust its star wars plan on Ottawa, on the people of Canada. This was, so to speak, Reagan's global intention -- to draw Ottawa into star wars; and the Americans have spared no effort to ensure this. The President personally flew to what he hoped was a future partner. Weinberger, the Pentagon's chief, had deliberated -- even several times on Canadian television -- about the wonderful time which would start when his neighbors received components of a system for space battles. Wonderful time for whom? Not, in any case, for the Canadians, surely. And they have talked and written about this quite extensively.

At the end of August this year, Ottawa officially rejected Washington's proposal. Prime Minister Mulroney's words were clear and definite: Space games are not in accord with our interests; we want genuine peace. How to strive for peace, how to avoid a disaster? This is currently being talked about again and again in the most varied countries from rostrums of the most varied international conferences, including the UN rostrum.

[Charikov] Well, before we come to the topic of the United Nations Organization, Mikhail Vitaliyevich, I would like to continue your train of thought. Scientists, on a wide front, speak against the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative put forward by the American leadership. And I think that scientists are the very people who can imagine better than others how catastrophic will be the consequences of outer space being turned into a testing ground for new types of weapons and a bridgehead for carrying out the first strike. So, scientists, prominent world scientists, gather from time to time at conferences and symposiums and voice their resolute condemnation of these plans.

Such an international symposium, attended by prominent representatives, ended recently in Vienna, where scientists and specialists from various spheres of the sciences met in order to restate that they do not accept, but condemn, the plans for the militarization of outer space.

UN Anniversary

[Ozerov] Yes, Igor Pavlovich, here I agree with you. That was the subject I had started to speak about, and what our minister of foreign affairs spoke about from the UN rostrum. A very important event is taking place in the United Nations -- the anniversary of the coming into force on 24 October 1945 of the United Nations Organization Charter. This was a truly great attempt to create in international affairs the dominion not of force but of law; not of war, but of peace. It was for peace and security that this very house of peace -- as the United Nations Organization can be called -- was then built and has been in existence for 40 years.

Our country, as is known, participated actively in the laying of its foundations. It was not built in vain. The main result is the fact that there has been no war in the past 40 years. And this in no small part is to the merit of the United Nations Organization. But unfortunately, not all the requirements and not all principles of the UN Charter are being observed. In his address Comrade Shevardnadze also spoke very seriously and firmly about this. He said that the key problem still remains, as in the past, the problem of a guaranteed peace for this and future generations. The United States could give, in this UN anniversary year, a very good present: What? To observe its principles. I repeat: All is far from well in the world. The basic right of the peoples is being violated -- the right to security. A gloomy list of colonial and dependent territories still exist in the United Nations as in the past. Take just the events in Grenada.

In addition to the anniversary of the foundation of the United Nations celebrated this week, there was also another date. True, it is, of quite a different type; it has gone down in history from entirely different point of view: As a gross terrorist action. Remember how on 25 October 1983 the United States invaded the tiny Caribbean state. The American Armed Forces, more than 20 times greater in number than the entire population of Grenada, seized the country and established American-style order and tried to rule this country. What sort of democracy can one talk about on this island? Many other rights are also being trampled upon grossly in the free West, so to speak.

Human Rights Issues

[Charikov] The United Nations Organization has given the question of human rights -- I mean the whole complex of rights and freedoms -- a priority importance literally from the first steps of its activity. Only 3 years after its foundation in 1948, the General Assembly adopted the universal declaration on human rights where, for the first time, the basic rights and freedoms which man should have in society today were formulated and fixed in the form of an international legal document. And after this, a few years later, in 1966, these general provisions were made more precise and fixed more specifically.

On the initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, at the 21st UN General Assembly two international pacts -- the pact on civil and political rights and the pact on socioeconomic and cultural rights -- were examined and adopted. And just now, a session of the Committee for Human rights is taking place in Geneva. This is a body established in accordance with provisions of both pacts; it is designed to monitor the fulfillment of provisions of the two pacts by participating states. Representatives of more than 60 states, participants in both pacts, are in now Geneva; there are neither U.S. representatives nor representatives of the states which are the closest U.S. allies there, for the simple reason that the United States and a whole number of Western states have not yet found time to sign the text of these documents and their legislative bodies have not ratified either of the two pacts.

[Griogroyev] That is indeed revealing; but see how in literally all the areas characterizing human rights and liberties these notions are constantly being infringed by the imperialist states. Take the human right to a peaceful life and the human right to security -- not just for the individual but for all peoples. That right is being violated glaringly by Washington's militarist course. Next year the U.S. military budget is expected to exceed \$300 billion. There is talk that in 1988 it will exceed \$400 billion. About \$3 billion have already been allocated to the so-called star wars.

The next area is that of state terrorism -- terrorism against entire peoples. People are being subjected to mass repressions; such as, say, Leonard Peltier, an Indian advocating Indian rights; or John Harris, who is also an American and a black advocating the rights of the black population; or the 11 priests who are now being tried in State of Arizona. These last people are expressing their opposition against the aggressive U.S. policy in Central America. Racism is also a glaring violation of human rights, and there are the political assassinations which take place in the United States. There are also the cases of surveillance. According to the American press, 34 million U.S. citizens have FBI dossiers.

And if we recall the FRG, a very close military NATO ally of the United States in West Europe, then over 3 million citizens there have been interrogated by the notorious Office for the Protection of the Constitution, while 6,000 have been subjected to the well-known ban on the professions.

Just recently, literally a few days ago, a book by the well-known West German publicist Guenter Wallraff was published in the FRG. This name is well known to us. Many of his books have been translated. He writes his books after having been previously disguised as someone else. On this occasion he had presented himself as a Turkish worker. He dressed up in a dark wig, grew a dark moustache, and began speaking with a Turkish accent; and for over 2 years he worked as a so-called gasterbeiter -- that is, as a guest worker, as they are called hypocritically in the Federal Republic. He was employed on the hardest types of work -- on those that are indeed given to the Turks.

He experienced everything for himself, he says in his book. The book is called "At the Very Bottom." He spent time at the very bottom and experienced what is being experienced by people who comprise 4.5 million of the total population of 60 million in the Federal Republic. He experienced social and economic discrimination, he was mocked, he was threatened, and he was kicked by replete burghers. The foreign worker, who for approximately 20 years while the FRG needed working hands was received with speeches and flowers, is no longer required and society is showing its true attitude toward him.

Now consider the following: human rights and the rights of people and citizens to be represented in parliaments. If you recall Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's replies to questions from French television correspondents prior to his trip to Paris, he had a very good point when he said that, after all, there are a very large number of workers represented in our country in the Soviet parliament -- in the Supreme Soviet -- and that there are virtually no workers' representatives in the parliaments of bourgeois countries. Indeed, you know, this is confirmed by the official figures. For example, out of 100 members of the U.S. Senate there is not a single worker; and, with respect to such forms of discrimination as, say, that against the female population, there are only 2 women members out of the 100.

[Charikov] I would like to cite an interesting statistic: It has been calculated, for instance, that it is necessary to spend \$314,000 on one's election campaign in order to become a congressman -- a member of the House of Representatives -- in the United States; and that one needs to spend \$560,000 to be elected senator. But these are quite unthinkable amounts for the ordinary manual worker or even office worker. This, I think, is one reason why American society is represented so lop-sidedly in the supreme legislative body.

[Grigoryev] It is even more obvious that there are not only financial reasons but also racist reasons for there not being a single black member in that same senate, while out of 435 members in the American House of Representatives, there are only 20 negroes. If we take the composition of the West German Bundestag, the figures are also striking. Out of 500 deputies, for instance, about 200 are quite simply the owners of concerns and large-scale firms and lawyers working for these concerns; that is, what are called the strong of this world. There are simply no workers there. Incidentally, I recall that once, when West German parliamentarians were questioned about their professions, some five persons answered that their profession was Bundestag deputy; that is; people consider themselves to be programmed for their whole life...

[Ozerov, interrupting] ... professional parliamentarians.

[Grigoryev continues] ... deputies and professional parliamentarians. Incidentally, the voters do not know if their trust is being vindicated, because, in accordance with West German legislation, the Bundestag deputy is not accountable to his voters or to anyone beside his own conscience.

[Charikov]. There is no great difference in the United States. There, the congressmen and the senators only remember their electorates on the eve of an election and go to their constituencies to make yet more promises, pledges, and assurances.

[Ozerov] We have just been talking about discrimination and about the undeclared wars that were mentioned by Aleksey Nikolayevich. One of the most striking examples, of course, of these repressions and an undeclared war is Northern Ireland. When one arrives there, especially when one is in Belfast, its capital, one only needs to look around to be totally shocked. Everywhere there are blown-up houses, boarded-up shop windows, and empty streets along which only army patrols drive. The administrative buildings are surrounded by iron netting as a protection against bombs. The central part of the city is cordoned off by an iron fence. One can get through this fence only through special checkpoints.

I shall never forget how for an entire evening I listened to an account by (William Carson), a Belfast Catholic -- an account which literally made ones blood run cold. He said that he had been taken to the police station five times. On each occasion he had been tortured and an attempt had been made to get him to confess to being terrorist. The British needed this so that they could then claim that every Catholic is a terrorist. If that were the case, then the soldiers would be acting correctly when they fire without warning upon a crowd of Catholics. He told about his fifth arrest. On that occasion he was interrogated by three persons. They tied him to a bed and kicked him and beat him with batons. It was particularly painful, William said, when he was being struck on the back of the head. I listened to him and looked at him, thinking that he was only 21 years old, but that he looked at least 40, if not more. He was quite grey-haired and had exhausted eyes. His left arm was in a sling. He had just returned for the fifth time from the dungeons of his tormentors. After this interrogation was over, he was in hospital for 1 and 1/2 months. He had finally been released through insufficient evidence, according to the police.

Recently we have, so to speak, been writing a little less about Ulster, but the problem has remained as heated, topical, and very hot as it has been every year of late.

[Charikov] Returning to the interview given to French television by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on the eve of his France trip, in which Mikhail Sergeyevich spoke about our democracy and about the working people's representation in the supreme legislative body, I should like to say the following: The advantage of the socialist system over the bourgeois system in ensuring inalienable human rights and liberties is incontestable. The draft CPSU Program in its new edition formulates it like this: Socialism is a society on whose banner is inscribed: All in the name of man and all for the good of man. It is a society that safeguards the right to work and its rightful reward in accordance with the principle: From each according to his capabilities, and to each according to his work; and in which the population enjoys social blessings such as free medical services and education, and housing at a minimal payment. Socialism is a society in which national inequality has been eliminated; on the contrary, it has endorsed the actual and juridical equality, friendship, and brotherhood of all nationalities and ethnic groups. Socialism is a society where genuine democracy and power implemented for the people and by the people itself has been established and is developing. In other words the ideas of freedom, human rights, and the dignity of the person have been filled in socialist society with real and vital content.

Well, comrades, our program has reached its end. On behalf of its participants, I thank you and take leave of you. Goodbye and all the best to you!

COMMENTATORS ASSESS REAGAN'S SPEECH AT UN

Bovin Sees 'Smokescreen'

LD271956 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Oct 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin; announcer read]

[Text] This week Ronald Reagan, the U.S. President, came to New York to attend the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, made a speech there, had meetings with many statesmen, and conducted a conference of leaders of the foremost capitalist states. In line with this, U.S. journalists are talking about Reagan's autumn offensive, about him making a fresh move on the board of world policy in the hope of seizing the initiative and, in the attempt, forestalling any criticism directed against him by other states, and so on and so forth.

Unfortunately, it seems to me this stormy activity does not leave the impression that any serious preparation is being made for the forthcoming negotiations. Statements by Washington administration officials demonstrate a very hard, an extremely hard and inflexible position of defending these known to be unrealistic. The idea that the United States is lagging behind the USSR in the military and strategic sphere, for instance, is being stated very vigorously; that is, the idea that the United States is weak and powerless before the Soviet military threat. Furthermore, this idea is backed by pretty big numerical computations. In general, it is very fashionable in Washington at the moment to pile on the figures. To recall a pretty old joke: A statistics expert says -- Shall I prove to you that there are more Irish than Chinese? Have a go, they say. Well here goes. If you only count the redheads, then there are more Irish. As you know, one gets the impression this is just what the Americans are doing: They are counting the redheads.

Here is an example. They say the Soviet Union has almost 300 more nuclear weapon carriers than the United States. Correct, they say, that's how it is. But they forget, in so doing, to add that it is not missiles that hit targets, nor aircraft or submarines, but warheads. And the United States has far more warheads than we have. But, I repeat, they are counting the redheads.

Or, for another example of just such an operation: In 1979, when the SALT II treaty was signed in Vienna, the sides exchanged official data on the composition of their strategic forces. Since that time virtually nothing has changed. The United States is down as having, in particular, 573 heavy bombers, while the Soviet Union has 156 such machines.

Well now, let's hear what Robert McFarlane, U.S. presidential national security aide, had to say recently. It turns out that the United States now has not 573 aircraft, but only 263 such machines; while the Soviet Union has not 156, but 480. One might ask what happened. Well, objectively nothing happened at all. The fact is that McFarlane is being crafty: The whole thing is that he is now counting only those U.S. machines in combat units whereas the SALT II states very precisely that all machines are to be taken into account, including those in reserve, those stockpiled, and those which have been mothballed. McFarlane prefers not to talk about that at the moment.

Why does the Soviet Union turn out to have three times more machines than before? Because once again in violation of the Vienna accord, McFarlane is counting not only our heavy bombers -- that is the Tupolev-95 and the Myasishchev -- but also machines with a medium operational range, what the West calls the Backfire, the Tu-22M.

So the sort of arithmetic one ends up with is fit for the political literacy beginners' class.

Well, such arithmetic is, of course, a manufactured thing, a manipulation of figures designed to show the United States lagging behind; it is subordinated to a political conception of the overall U.S. approach to disarmament. This approach may be formulated thus: In order to disarm, one must first arm oneself thoroughly. Well, we cannot accept such logic. Our concept of and our approach to disarmament consists of starting disarmament not from an increase, but precisely from a reduction of weapons. And thus, as the first steps -- and this was once again said in the Sofia statement -- we propose the development [sozdaniye], testing, and deployment [razvertyvaniye] of offensive space weapons should be halted. We propose, further, once again to freeze the already existing nuclear weapons. Our proposal for a ban on nuclear explosions is oriented to the same end.

Unfortunately, comrades, all one hears from Washington is a monotonous, No! The President is literally bewitched with his strategic initiative. THE WASHINGTON POST recently said ironically that he regards this initiative really as Christ's second coming. Attention has recently been focussed here on the correlation between the star wars program and the agreement on limiting antimissile defense systems. The Americans constantly swear they are carrying out only research strictly within the framework of the antimissile defense agreement. Here, that same McFarlane comes out with a statement to the effect that, if one is referring to antimissile defense systems based upon other physical principles -- lasers, for instance, directional energy beams and so on -- then the agreement, it turns out, permits not only testing, but also development [sozdaniye]; not only research, but also development and testing of these same systems. Altogether, everything except deployment [razvertyvaniye] is permitted. This is the new interpretation McFarlane came out with.

Well now, this interpretation is in such contradiction to what is written in the agreement that it gave rise to a positive scandal. The U.S. allies in Western Europe objected sharply. A hullabaloo started in the Capitol; disputes and discussions started even within the administration itself. And, in this sort of situation, the President adopted a decision which, in my view, one would be hard pressed to describe as a judgment of Solomon. It was decided thus: Juridically, to regard as correct this broad interpretation given by McFarlane, but in practice to maintain the restrictions deriving from the narrow, old interpretation of the agreement. To be precise, incidentally, one should evidently point out that this narrow interpretation contradicts the agreement. For this latter prohibits the development [sodavat] of antimissile defense bases throughout the country's territory. Yet, it is precisely this that the Americans are doing in implementing their star wars program.

Well now, with such a position being maintained, it is pretty difficult to imagine any broad agreements in Geneva. This is all the more difficult to imagine after the President's recent speech in the United Nations. Incidentally, even before this speech was delivered -- it received quite a lot of publicity there -- it was said that Reagan sees it as his task to shift the accents, so to speak, in order to shift attention from the problems of disarmament -- where the Americans evidently have nothing sensible up their sleeve -- to those problems where, in Reagan's opinion, pressure can be exerted upon the Soviet Union. Thus, taking this as his point of departure, the President moved into the foreground not disarmament, not what worries the whole world, but the settlement of what he described as regional conflicts in Africa, Asia, and Central America. Well, of course we all understand this is without a doubt a necessary matter. But, what does settlement mean? For the President, everything is very simple: The Soviet Union must stop helping its friends. Then, there will be a settlement in Afghanistan, Cambodia and Nicaragua, in Ethiopia and Angola -- these are the countries he mentioned.

Then, there will be a settlement, and, as the President said, states will -- this was how he put it -- return to the family of free peoples.

Well now, you and I are well aware what sort of a family that is. Allende, for instance, was killed in order to guarantee that Chile should remain in just this family of free peoples. And, was it not in the name of this same family that the United States dropped more bombs on Vietnam than were dropped in the entire history of World War II? Naturally, the White House enjoys dealing with Stroessner, for instance, who is also of this same family, rather than Ortega. And one can understand the position of the Americans quite simply, you will agree; one cannot accept it though, that is quite another matter.

The United States is, of course, a strong power, but it is far from being the only country to exist in the world, and U.S. interests, prejudices, and preferences should hardly be placed at the foundation of world policy. This is precisely what the President is trying to do.

The British newspaper THE GUARDIAN described Reagan's speech as new smokescreen diplomacy. Such an approach, the newspaper considers, is designed more for confrontation in Geneva rather than for securing calm and peaceful negotiations. And, on the whole, comrades, I should be hard pressed to dispute such an evaluation.

Kobysh Notes 'Indignation'

LD262047 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Vitaliy Kobysh commentary; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The speech by Reagan, the U.S. President, at the anniversary session of the UN General Assembly has given rise to heightened interest, as has already been reported, and it continues to be widely commented upon. Here is Vitaliy Kobysh, the publicist:

Hellow, comrades. The point here is not just the fact that a speech by the head of a state like the United States is of itself an important event. Nor is this interest really explained in full by the fact that official U.S. propaganda has been advertising this speech in advance, energetically, if not to say wildly, as a program event, almost as an epoch-making event. I suspect the essence of the matter lies in something else.

The world public, with complete justification for doing so, expected that the U.S. President would use the lofty platform of the United Nations to speak out clearly in the runup to the Geneva summit meeting on problems, the serious discussion of which the White House has patently avoided lately.

First and foremost, it is a question of the limitation of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and Washington's plans to take this race into space. The peoples expected the leaders of the U.S. Administration to give a clear and precise reply to the recent new Soviet initiatives. Instead of that, the White House representatives resorted to various kinds of distracting maneuvers. McFarlane, assistant to the U.S. President, put forward a proposal, the meaning of which amounted to this: to adapt the 1972 antimissile defense treaty to the U.S. star wars plans. This gave rise to a real scandal, including within the camp of U.S. allies. Then, Secretary of State Shultz made his own propaganda somersault: The antimissile defense treaty, he stated, has supposedly a broad and a narrow interpretation. In other words, the United States will do as they like with it. This, you understand, merely added fuel to the fire. Then, came the speech at the United Nations by the U.S. President, declaring in his pattern that nuclear war is a war that cannot be won.

Who is going to object to that? Though, who is bound by that kind of declaration and to what is he bound?

Declaring that the Soviet proposals contain seeds we must cultivate -- once again a sufficiently woolly declaration -- the head of the White House concentrated on something else. According to Reagan, the one problem above all others is that of regional conflicts. He even listed the hot spots which disturb him most of all. He, of course, began his list with Afghanistan, adding Cambodia, Ethiopia, Angola, and Nicaragua to it. Let us note in passing that the Middle East disappeared completely from his inventory. He is not worried about the south of Africa. He said not a word about El Salvador and Chile. Of course, he did not mention the fact that in each of the countries he listed the United States is virtually waging an undeclared war. While in Nicaragua -- as has just been stated by President Daniel Ortega during his address to the United Nations -- the United States, repeating the deeds of Somoza, its figurehead and puppet, is carrying out genocide. Of course, the head of the White House said not a word about the fact that in Afghanistan the United States has supplied arms worth \$1.5 billion, according to U.S. figures, to bandits who are killing women and children. All this in order to return Afghanistan to the Middle Ages, to misery, famine, and savagery, and to do so using violence and slaughter.

The Soviet Union is willing to discuss regional conflicts, the more so in view of the fact that the neutralization of these conflicts and the ending of bloodshed does indeed depend upon the United States with its course of state terrorism and imperialist interference in the internal affairs of other peoples. The whole issue, however, is one of priorities. From what point should the discussion begin? In his speech at the United Nations, Reagan tried to draw people away from the main issue, and as a result his speech, as a whole, gave rise to disappointment and even indignation. On the even of the Geneva summit meeting the world public expects not diplomatic games and propaganda tricks, but a demonstration of a serious and responsible approach to the solution of the fundamental problems of the present day, with which peace, security, and the very existence of the human race are linked; the kind of approach that is set down in the draft new edition of the CPSU program which was published today.

Zorin Analyzes Contrasts

LD251958 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 CMT 25 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The world press today comments on the speech delivered at the 40th anniversary session of the UN General Assembly by Reagan, the President of the United States. Here is Valentin Zorin, political observer of Central Television:

Hello, comrades! In analyzing the address delivered by the head of the United States from the platform of the anniversary session of the UN General Assembly, you pay attention first of all to the contradictoriness inherent in it. On the one hand, the President talks of a desire for peace; on the other, he proclaims plans that are dangerous for the cause of peace. On the one hand, he speaks of goodwill and a desire to solve contentious issues with the Soviet Union; on the other, he resorts to undoubted distortions of the policy and objectives of the Soviet Union.

Of course, one can welcome the fact that the leader of the Washington administration considered it necessary to state from the lofty platform of the United Nations that nuclear war is a war that cannot be won and that never ought to be fought. But that reasonable position cannot in any way be reconciled with the insistent desire, expressed in the same speech, to move forward and to push the idea of "star wars."

Having stated that the new Soviet proposals aimed at reducing nuclear armaments are being studied carefully in Washington and that these proposals contain seeds which, in the President's words, ought to be cultivated, the master of the White House immediately tried to prove that the door leading to the siting of weapons in space ought not to be shut tightly, but on the contrary, opened more widely because you see, that is the path on which lies the genuine security of the peoples.

A considerable part of the President's speech was devoted to so-called regional problems, situations of conflict arising in different regions of the globe. Such situations do indeed sometimes present considerable danger. However, the very selection of states in which the situation is the subject of concern in Washington -- Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Cambodia, and several others -- shows that they are really not worried by the fates of these countries, but by how to legalize U.S. interference in the internal affairs of peoples whose actions are not to the liking of the United States.

Is it not indicative in this respect that in expressing concern about regional problems, the President literally said not one single word in his speech about the explosive situations in the south of Africa and in the Middle East? Evidently, from Washington's point of view nothing is taking place there that might trouble it. In proclaiming in every way the role of the United States in developing countries, those who prepared the President's speech are clearly trying to get rid of stale goods by counting on people who are not familiar with the facts. It is obvious to the whole world that U.S. imperialism is trying to carry out a course toward suffocating, economically and politically, the peoples of these countries. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has supported and does support the struggle of the peoples which are defending their freedom and independence.

The impression is being created that the Washington administration has now decided to resort to maneuvers with the object of avoiding a solution of the main issues: attainment of accords that would deliver the people from the endless twisting of the arms race, that would leave space peaceful, and that would lead to a substantial lessening of the military threat. However, it is not political maneuvers that lead one away from the main issues, but an immediate and constructive solution of these issues. That is the demand of the times.

Paper Notes 'Disappointment'

PM280921 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Oct 85 Second Edition p 7

["At the UN General Assembly Jubilee Session"]

[Excerpt] New York, October 25 TASS -- The UN General Assembly has celebrated the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations. A message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has evoked a great deal of interest among participants in the anniversary session. Representatives of the world community say it presents a constructive and realistic program for the accomplishment of the main task formulated in the UN Charter, that of providing guarantees for lasting peace.

Representatives of many states at the anniversary session responded with disappointment to the address by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who was actually maneuvering to avoid answering the main questions, those of averting a nuclear war and limiting the arms race. It became clear from what the President said that the U.S. administration had nothing constructive in its approach to these basic problems of our time.

Bowing to the demands of the international community to rid mankind of the threat of nuclear annihilation, the President said — and it is noteworthy — that his administration continues "to believe that a nuclear war is one that cannot be won and must never be fought." He stated he was "preoccupied with peace, with ensuring that differences between some of us not be permitted to degenerate into open conflict."

However, the President's admission of the dangers of nuclear war did not at all imply that the United States renounced war planning or the nuclear-missile arms buildup. Moreover, Reagan dwelt at length in his address on the development[sozdaniye] of space strike weapons. Rationalizing the development[sozdaniye] of these weapons, he claimed they were "defensive" and directed "against weapons rather than against people." These allegations falsify the true meaning of the "star wars" program, which is intended to create for the United States an opportunity to deliver with impunity a nuclear strike at the USSR. It is common knowledge that the fulfillment of the U.S. program for the militarization of space could only aggravate the danger of nuclear war — this is precisely what the President tried to camouflage in his address.

The President attached obviously secondary attention to matters of disarmament in his address, placing emphasis on the solution of "regional problems," which he thought should become "one of the central" issues on the agenda of the Geneva summit.

The U.S. "Initiative" contains nothing new. It is just self-advertising without any grounds. Moreover, it is a stale commodity for the gullible that is being pushed. The world at large knows that U.S. imperialism has taken an economic stranglehold in many developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Our country stands against this policy, and the United States will never get a blessing from the USSR in that matter. The Soviet Union supports and will continue to support those sovereign countries and peoples which are upholding their national, economic, and political independence and struggling for their freedom.

Accusations made by the President against the USSR over the Soviet Union's assistance and support to a number of countries in their struggle against the imperialist forces and his allegations that this support is a source of regional conflicts and tension can only be viewed as an attempt to pass chalk for cheese. The President himself has actually admitted that the U.S. Government is giving comprehensive support, including military aid, to bandit formations and opposition groupings like Angolan UNITS [National Union for Total Independence of Angola], waging struggle against lawful governments, against the systems chosen by the peoples of those countries.

The President cited Article 2 of the UN Charter, which instructs member countries of the international community to refrain "from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. . ." This instruction concerns primarily the United States itself, which two years ago perpetrated an unprovoked act of armed aggression against Grenada, a defenseless non-aligned state, and overthrew its government. But, now the President cited that act of aggression as a feather in the cap of the United States and said he was "proud" of that action.

Observers note that, while discussing regional problems, the President studiously omitted those regions in which the United States together with other reactionary regimes are trampling underfoot the right of the peoples to self determination and independence. This, in particular, applies to the Middle East, where the United States is encouraging Israel to commit armed banditry, and also the south of Africa, where the South African racists, with Washington's connivance and support, are unlawfully occupying Namibia and perpetrating acts of aggression against neighboring countries, trying to preserve the apartheid regime with terror and repression.

The world situation today is such that one should not be looking for arguments leading away from the solution of basic questions, such as radical reductions in nuclear weapons, renunciation of the deployment of weapons in space, and the creation of an atmosphere of trust, cooperation, and security for all states. This is what Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi stressed in his comments on the President's speech. He said: "We are interested in very different priorities" than the U.S. President and that, contrary to Reagan's proposals, the Geneva talks should concentrate primarily on disarmament problems. As for Reagan's "preoccupation" with regional conflicts, states are themselves capable of sorting them out, especially if problems of disarmament are resolved, Rajiv Gandhi said.

Cooperation on the international scene is necessary, and the Soviet leadership has stated this on more than one occasion. Solutions to all those questions which worry mankind should be looked for now rather than at some time in the future.

Reagan 'Omits' Mideast

LD271057 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 27 TASS -- TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes:

Addressing the U.N. General Assembly session with the so-called "programme for a settlement of regional conflicts," U.S. President Reagan deliberately passed over in silence the Middle East, which is, perhaps, one of the world's most explosive regions. It is not fortuitous that the U.N. Security Council has repeatedly placed on record in its resolutions that the Middle East conflict poses a serious threat to international peace and security.

The President's "omission" is highly symptomatic as the approach of the U.S. Administration to the Middle East problem demonstrates best the hypocrisy of the White House. It is precisely through the fault of Washington and its partner in the aggressive "strategic alliance" Israel that blood is being shed in the Middle East and an extremely tense and explosive situation remains.

The United States has unilaterally departed from the joint Soviet-American accords on a Middle East settlement, thus having scattered about the bricks, from which it would be possible to build an edifice of peace with due regard for the legitimate rights and interests of all sides involved in the conflict.

Washington has embarked on the path of encouraging the Israeli aggressors, pushing the Arab states onto the path of direct unequal talks with Israel in the conditions of the continuing Israeli occupation of Arab lands. As a result of this policy the Middle East countries were doomed to new sufferings, thousands of people have died.

The Soviet Union is by no means against a settlement of regional conflicts. This was most forcefully stressed in the message of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the participants in the jubilee U.N. General Assembly session. Yet the USSR declares for a real and just settlement, including in the Middle East, and not for forcing on that region imperialist-Zionist diktat in the guise of "peace."

The USSR is also against a substitution of the discussion of the issues of "regional conflicts" for the settlement of such key issues as a radical reduction of nuclear weapons and renunciation of militarization of outer space.

As far as the Middle East is concerned, the Soviet Union has proposed a specific and clear-cut programme for a Middle East settlement, and the mechanism for implementing that programme -- a representative international conference under the U.N. aegis. This programme directed at a comprehensive, lasting and just settlement has met with broad support in the Arab world. As life has shown, only constructive collective efforts may bring about real peace, while the policy of separate deals, blackmail and reckless armed adventures pursued by Washington and Tel Aviv is conducive only to a further aggravation of the situation, a new bloodshed, creates a serious threat to international peace and security.

REAGAN-CRAXI TALKS ATTEMPT TO 'RESTORE' TIES

LD261653 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1338 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] New York, 25 Oct (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Igor Makurin reports: A meeting was held here between Ronald Reagan, the U.S. President and Bettino Craxi, who was instructed to form a new Italian Government. As NEWHOUSE information service points out, the head of the White House tried to use this meeting to demonstrate the unity of opinions between sides and to restore former relations with Italy. The tension in them was created as a result of crude interference by the United States into the internal affairs of its ally in the course of events connected with the capture of the Italian passenger ship Achille Lauro. The complete U.S. ignorance of Italian sovereignty led to a political scandal and provoked government crises in the country.

Speaking at the press conference that was held after the meeting, the official White House representative tried to present the matter as if the sharp diplomatic conflict is nothing other than the result of a "misunderstanding" and insisted that "all offenses are in past." However, the persistent refusal of the White House representative to supply at least some details of the talk, his confused answers to the majority of questions concerning U.S.-Italian relations, and the rather restrained reaction of the Italian side to the results of the talks show that the incident is not over. As the AP news agency notes, the references of the administration to the closeness of two countries' interests can hardly conceal the presence of serious disagreements between them.

REAGAN SPEAKS ON GRENADA INVASION ANNIVERSARY

LD271117 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2330 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, 26 Oct TASS -- In his latest radio talk, President Reagan paid attention mostly to the second anniversary of the invasion of Grenada by U.S. troops: Trying to justify the aggression against this Caribbean state, he maintained that the United States "came to its assistance with the aim of saving democracy" on Grenada, which, supposedly, was "threatened by dictatorship." The master of the White House strived to convince his compatriots that they "can be proud" of that operation, in the course of which as is known, a mighty naval armada, dozens of planes and helicopters, and thousands of marines, were flung at the tiny island state. Thereby, the President, in point of fact, came out with claims to the U.S. "right" to interfere brazenly in the internal affairs of other states and to conduct a policy of state-inspired terrorism in the international arena.

ZHAO ZIYANG SPEECH HIGHLIGHTS DISARMAMENT

OW251347 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1145 GMT 25 Oct 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by E. Mnatsakanov]

[Excerpts] The jubilee session of the 40th session of the UN General Assembly has closed in New York. The attention of its participants was focused on the message of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Shevardnadze's speech at the session.

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, spoke at the session. He noted in particular that the peace-loving peoples and countries now face a common task of placing the arms race under control. The interests of international security and averting war demand that all the countries observe the principle of peaceful coexistence irrespective of the differences or similarities of their social systems. This is demanded by the UN Organization's Charter, said the head of the Chinese Government.

CLARK VISIT SHOWS U.S. TIES WITH TAIPEI

OW280502 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Station observer commentary]

[Text] Listener friends: THE WASHINGTON POST of the United States reported that Clark, former aide to U.S. President Reagan, made a stop in Taipei as an envoy from the White House. An observer at this station has the following to say about this visit.

Reagan, master of the White House, probably has never shown the kind of unswerving steadiness on any other matter as he has shown in expressing his goodwill to the Taipei clique. As early as 10 years ago, he categorically asserted that Taiwan was the most faithful and reliable friend of the United States. At that time, he vigorously criticized the then U.S. President, saying that the latter, by establishing ties with Beijing, had harmed the interests of Taipei and thereby, embarked on the road of betrayal of the national interests of the Chinese people.

Reagan has still not changed his views on this. In the 5 years since he became president, Reagan has more than once issued statements in support of his friends in Taiwan. U.S. journalists have detected a characteristic demonstration of the behavior of their President. That is, every time an official representative of Washington arrives in Beijing, a private representative of the U.S. President will be sent to Taipei at the same time. Senator Goldwater, an old friend of the President, has had the honor of fulfilling this mission. In the past 5 years, Goldwater has made 6 visits to Taiwan. Press reports say he has done his best to make Taiwanese leaders believe in President Reagan's profound goodwill toward them. Goldwater has openly stated on more than one occasion that it is not whether Taiwan should be annexed to China, but the truth of the matter is mainland China should be a part of Taiwan.

We should keep in mind that this absurd logic is favored by many leaders in Washington. One example of this can be seen in the current visit to Taipei by Clark. It should be noted that the visit coincided with the negotiations Bush was having in Beijing. In reporting Clark's latest visit, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote: Clark has been entrusted with the delicate mission of reaffirming Reagan's loyalty to the authorities of the regime of the island nation called Taiwan. Here, every word amounts to an insult to the national dignity of the Chinese people. What does the expression the island nation called Taiwan say? But, what is important is not an expression.

The essence of the matter lies in the fact that the U.S. ruling clique still maintains de facto all-inclusive political, economic, and military ties with the Taiwan clique.

PRC FRIENDSHIP GROUP CONCLUDES SOVIET VISIT

PM251422 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Trip Over"]

[Text] A tourist group of activists from the Chinese People's Society for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Jin Jian, honorary chairman of the Beijing Youth Affairs Society, was in the Soviet Union 5-21 October at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

During the course of its stay in Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk, and Tbilisi the group members visited VUZes, schools, and young people's and children's institutions and had meetings with leaders and activists from the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society's republican departments and specialists in youth affairs. The group familiarized itself with the reform of general education schools and with the system of labor, ideological, and international education in the Soviet Union.

SOVIET WRITER'S DELEGATION TRAVELS TO CHINA

LD270405 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1635 GMT 26 Oct 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A delegation of Soviet literary figures, comprising Sergey Mikhalkov, Yevgeniy Yevtushenko, Yulian Semenov, and Lev Eydlin has been in the PRC at the invitation of the Chinese writers' association. They have been to Beijing where they took part in a creative seminar and had meetings with prominent Chinese writers, translators, and Russian language specialists. The Soviet visitors also went to Nanjing, Shanghai, Suzhou, and Canton. In Shanghai the delegation had a warm meeting with Ba Jin, chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association and one of China's oldest writers. He presented the visitors with a collection of works by Gertsen, Turgenev, and Gorkiy published in the PRC in Chinese. During a visit to the Foreign Languages Institute in Shanghai a concert was arranged by the students. The students read extracts from works by Soviet writers in Russian. The visitors also went to film studios in Canton where they looked at new films by Chinese directors.

YEARS OF SOVIET-CHINESE COOPERATION CHRONICLED

PM101400 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 40, Oct 85 pp 14-15

[Sergey Sergeyev article: "Thirty-Six Years Since the Foundation Was Laid"]

[Text] The proclamation of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949, marked the victorious culmination of the long and heroic struggle of the Chinese people against the forces of imperialism, feudalism and reaction for national and social liberation. This event of great historic significance was wholeheartedly welcomed, together with China's millions, by the Soviet people, by all who stood in solidarity with the liberation struggle of the Chinese people.

The Chinese revolution developed as an integral part of the world revolutionary process set in motion by the Great October Socialist Revolution and the emergence of the world's first socialist country. The establishment of the P.R.C. was facilitated by the auspicious international situation that came into being as a result of the epochal victory of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the anti-Hitler coalition in World War II and of the rise and strengthening of the socialist world system. Following the defeat of nazism and Japanese militarism, the Soviet armies, in close cooperation with the Chinese people, liberated the industrially most developed northeast regions of China and helped to create in Manchuria a revolutionary base that was to play a tremendous role in the victory of the revolution. As was pointed out in the P.R.C., "had there been no Soviet Union and no anti-fascist victory in the Second World War, had Japanese imperialism not been defeated, and had it not been for the support given by the socialist states and the revolutionary forces of other countries, the Chinese revolution could not have been victorious."

With the founding of the P.R.C., the world's most populous country embarked on the path of socialist development. This strengthened also the international positions of the forces of socialism, peace and progress, and gave added impetus to the struggle of the oppressed peoples for their freedom and independence. The prerequisites were created in China for the radical improvement of the conditions of the working masses and the transformation of a backward agrarian country into an economically developed one.

The Soviet Union was the first to recognize the P.R.C. and to establish diplomatic relations with it. The new character of the ties between the Soviet and Chinese peoples found expression in the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance signed in Moscow in February 1950. P.R.C. leaders described this document as "the great peace treaty, symbol of the great friendship of China and the Soviet Union."

The USSR and the other socialist countries, prompted by their internationalist duty, rendered significant assistance to the Chinese people in the building of a new China, as they had done in the years of the national liberation struggle. The U.S.S.R. alone helped the P.R.C. to build or reconstruct 256 large industrial and other enterprises which accounted for 70 percent of the tin produced in China, 100 percent of the synthetic rubber, 80 per cent of the motor lorries, 25 per cent of the electric power, 30 per cent of the pig iron, 40 per cent of the steel, 50 per cent of the rolled metal and 55 per cent of the steam and hydraulic turbines. The total value of the Soviet deliveries of equipment, designs and other forms of technical aid ran to about 5 billion rubles in the prices of that period. The Soviet Union handed over to China, virtually free of charge, some 24,000 sets of scientific and technological documentation -- twice as many as it transferred to all the other socialist countries taken together.

In the fifties, 15,000 highly skilled Soviet civilian and military experts worked in the P.R.C., and more than 8,000 Chinese citizens went through technical training in the Soviet Union. Some 11,000 Chinese students studied at Soviet higher schools, and about 1,000 researchers from the Chinese Academy of Sciences went through courses at the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

China's ties with the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist countries significantly influenced the development of its productive forces and the strengthening of its defence potential. This was particularly important at a time when it was subjected to an economic blockade by imperialism.

For the first time in China's long history the conditions were created for the restructuring of its economic ties with friendly foreign countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, for its inclusion in the system of international socialist division of labour and for the elaboration of an optimal structure of the national economy utilizing the available openings for international specialization in production and exchange.

Cooperation with the U.S.S.R. and the other socialist countries was an important precondition for ensuring the security of the young republic and for counteracting the pressure and threats resorted to by U.S. imperialism. In 1949-50 Soviet air units sent to the P.R.C. at its request reliably protected the country against raids by the U.S. and Chiang Kai-shek Air Forces. Resolute support of the P.R.C. by the socialist countries helped to prevent direct imperialist aggression against it at the time of the Korean War of 1950-53, and deterred the United States from carrying out its plans to use nuclear weapons during the Taiwan Strait crisis in the autumn of 1958.

The fact of its being part of the socialist system helped to heighten the international prestige of the P.R.C. This was evidenced by the participation of its delegations in the Geneva Conference of 1954 and the Bandung Conference of the heads of government of the Afro-Asian countries in 1955. China welcomed the founding in May 1955 of the defensive Warsaw Treaty Organization, voiced its readiness to join with the fraternal socialist countries in countering the imperialist policy of aggression and diktat, and invariably supported the initiatives of the socialist and other peace-loving states aimed at ensuring lasting peace and the security of the nations.

The Eighth Congress of the Communist Party of China, held in September 1956, endorsed as the general line of the party the building of socialism and the transformation of China into a developed country. The congress defined as China's basic foreign policy line the strengthening of friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. "The great alliance of China and the Soviet Union is an important bulwark of peace in the Far East and the world over," the report of the Central Committee to the congress stated. "The Soviet Union has rendered tremendous assistance in the building of socialism in our country...."

The achievements of the first years of the P.R.C. and the course charted in the decisions of the Eighth Congress of the CPC opened to the Chinese people clear perspectives of socialist restructuring of society and the ensuring, in alliance with the fraternal countries, of favourable external conditions for constructive endeavour and the successful safeguarding of peace and security in Asia and the world over.

However, as is now admitted in China, "the basic tasks set by the Eighth Congress of the Party were not carried out in the 20 years that followed" and "from 1956 to 1966 constructive efforts in our country repeatedly came up against impediments and were assailed, and in the course of the following ten years - from 1966 to 1976 - were seriously undermined and interrupted, as a result of which a grave crisis gripped the economic and political life of the country."

In recent years some steps have been taken to rectify the situation in the economy and lessen the most glaring disproportions, and socio-economic reforms are being carried out.

Beginning with the sixties Soviet-Chinese relations went through a difficult period not through the fault of the Soviet Union. The latter invariably held and holds now that there are no objective reasons for estrangement between the people of the U.S.S.R. and China, not to speak of enmity and antagonism. For neither side gains by division, hostility and suspicion, while good-neighbourly cooperation on an equal, mutually acceptable basis is both possible and desirable. Such cooperation is in the fundamental long-term interests of the Chinese and Soviet peoples, of world socialism.

The Soviet Union's desire to see its relations with the P.R.C. radically improved and the negative phase in these relations overcome has been stressed in the speeches of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at the March and April 1985 plenary meetings of the Central Committee of the CPSU and in a number of other pronouncements.

Latterly notable headway has been made in many areas of Soviet-Chinese relations. Political contacts are being continued. The foreign ministers of the two countries meet during U.N. General Assembly sessions. The seventh round in the Soviet-Chinese political consultations in Beijing at deputy foreign minister level is to open this month. Exchange of parliamentary delegations has been resumed. There has been an exchange of visits by government delegations at deputy premier level, during which a number of agreements have been signed on trade and economic cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and the P.R.C. in various fields. Scientific and technological ties are expanding. Contacts have livened in the spheres of sports and culture, and there are exchanges of delegations and specialized groups of tourists, students, postgraduate students and teachers, as well as of exhibitions and printed publications.

The development of Soviet-Chinese commercial ties would unquestionably be promoted by progress as regards the cardinal political issues involved in U.S.S.R. -P.R.C. relations, the basing of these relations on a durable treaty foundation, and the search for points of contact in resolving key international problems.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly advanced important initiatives to this end. In particular, it has proposed the conclusion of treaties on non use of force or non-aggression, the signing of a document on the principles of relations between the two countries, and the working out of confidence-building measures relevant to the Soviet-Chinese frontier.

We are firmly convinced that normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations is in the interests of our two countries, that it would serve to strengthen security in Asia and facilitate its transformation into a continent of peace, good-neighbourship and cooperation.

China could play an important role in improving the situation throughout the world, in the struggle against the dangerous plans of imperialism aimed at starting a new round in the nuclear arms race and at carrying it over to outer space.

On the eve of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the P.R.C. it is in place to recall the following words spoken by Dr Sun Yatsen, the outstanding Chinese Revolutionary democrat and sincere friend of the U.S.S.R., in March 1925: "The time will come when the Soviet Union, as our best friend and ally, will hail a powerful free China, when in the great battle for freedom fought by the oppressed nations of the world the two countries will advance hand in hand to victory."

REPORTAGE ON GANDHI STOPOVER IN MOSCOW

Ryzhkov Welcome

LD261137 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 26 TASS -- India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has made a stopover in Moscow today en route home.

At the airport he was welcomed by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; CPSU Central Committee member, and other officials.

Among the welcoming party was India's Ambassador to the USSR Sayid Nurul Hasan.

Gorbachev-Gandhi Meeting

LD261722 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 26 TASS -- The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev met in the Kremlin today with India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who stopped over in Moscow on the way home.

During the conversation there was an exchange of opinions on some questions of Soviet-Indian relations and topical international problems of mutual interest.

The participants in the conversation noted with satisfaction a high level of the development of bilateral relations on a durable foundation of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India. They pointed to the mutual striving of both countries to promote all-out widening of traditional friendly relations and many-faceted cooperation between them, the growth of their interaction on the international arena in the interests of the Soviet and Indian peoples, of the consolidation of the cause of peace and security in Asia and the whole world.

Mikhail Gorbachev called the attention to the Soviet Union's constructive proposals whose implementation would lead to a real break-through in the development of international relations, to the termination of the arms race on earth and its prevention in space.

He emphasized the Soviet Union's resolve to press for an equitable settlement of the most vital problems now faced by mankind. Mikhail Gorbachev informed the prime minister of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states held the other day and of the proposals advanced by the participants in the meeting.

India's contribution to the overall efforts to ensure peace and international security was highly assessed.

Rajiv Gandhi proclaimed India's firm adherence to the cause of peace and progress, independence of peoples and equal cooperation of states, the struggle for disarmament and prevention of nuclear catastrophe. He noted the importance of the Soviet Union's proposals aimed at the prevention of the militarization of space and cardinal reduction of strategic nuclear arms.

The conversation passed in the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Gandhi Statement

LD271235 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] New Delhi, October 27 TASS -- India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi spoke highly of the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at halting the arms race on earth and preventing it in outer space. Answering the question of a TASS correspondent at a press conference in Delhi airport upon return from his tour of foreign countries, he said that the Soviet proposals, about which he had been told by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are highly positive and very serious. These are truly important proposals deserving most serious attention. The Soviet proposals should be carefully examined. Rajiv Gandhi expressed hope for the success of the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva. We are looking forward to the results of the meeting, above all on the nuclear disarmament issues, he stressed.

Communique Cited

BK270301 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, had wide-ranging talks with Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, during an unscheduled visit to Moscow yesterday. A communique issued by Kremlin said the two leaders met alone and discussed questions of Indo-Soviet relations and topical international problems of mutual interest. The communique said they reviewed with satisfaction the bilateral relations based on the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. They also reiterated their resolve to promote cooperation in various fields and to intensify their interaction in the international arena not only in the interest of the peoples of the two nations but also for the cause of peace and security in Asia and the whole world, the communique added.

The Soviet news agency TASS said Mr Gorbachev referred to the Soviet proposal to the Americans on reducing nuclear arms. If implemented, he said, the Soviet proposal will lead to a real breakthrough in the development of international relations. Mr Gorbachev also expressed his appreciation of India's contribution to the overall efforts for ensuring peace and international security.

Mr. Gandhi affirmed India's adherence to the cause of peace and progress, independence of peoples, equal cooperation of states, struggle for disarmament, and prevention of the nuclear catastrophe. He said the Soviet Union's proposals for preventing militarization of space and radical reduction of strategic nuclear arms are important.

The Kremlin communique added that the talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. Last night, the prime minister and his wife watched a performance of a ballet at Moscow's famed Bolshoy Theater. Mr Gandhi is returning home today.

Gandhi Departure

LD270537 Moscow TASS in English 0530 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 27 TASS -- India's Prime-Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who was on a short visit in Moscow en route home, has left for Delhi on October 27.

At the airport he was seen off by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Viktor Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

Among the send-off party was India's Ambassador to the USSR S. Nural Hasan.

Gandhi Arrival Home

LD271225 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] New Delhi, October 27 TASS -- India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has returned today from a fourteen-day foreign tour. He visited Britain and the Bahamas, where he attended the scheduled Commonwealth meeting, Cuba, the Netherlands, [and] took part in 40th U.N. General Assembly Session in New York. On his way home Rajiv Gandhi made a stop-over in Moscow, where he met with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

BBC Report on Visit

BK270117 London BBC World Service in English 0015 GMT 27 Oct 85

[From the "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] The Indian prime minister, Mr Gandhi, is taking pains to maintain an even-handed approach to both East and West. Following his talks with President Reagan in New York, Mr Gandhi has made an unscheduled visit to Moscow for talks with Mr Gorbachev. No explanation was given for adding Moscow to an exhausting foreign tour which took him to commonwealth conference and short visits to Britain, the Netherlands and Cuba as well as the United Nations 40th anniversary celebrations. (Nix Newton) sent this report from Delhi.

[Begin recording] The decision to make a stop in Moscow was apparently taken at the last moment, but may have been at the suggestion of the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, who himself returned early from a visit to Bulgaria to receive the Indian prime minister. His hour and a half of talks with Mr Gorbachev are reported to have ranged widely and have included the forthcoming summit meeting between president Reagan and Mr Gorbachev as well as tensions in South Asia. It is presumed to be a reference to current strains in relations between India and Pakistan and, in particular, India's concern over Pakistan's acquisition of sophisticated American weaponry as well as its belief that Pakistan is about to test a nuclear weapon. At a meeting with United Nations journalists in New York earlier in the week, Mr Gandhi is said to have criticized President Reagan's position over Pakistan's alleged nuclear program. He also made it known that he did not think President Reagan was taking the disarmament proposals seriously and was not moving fast enough on South Africa. Mr Gandhi had a half-hour meeting with President Reagan in New York as well as with heads of government of several other nations. It's been suggested in Delhi that Mr Gandhi's stopover in Moscow is a way of expressing his reservations about the American president's attitude to key international issues. But those waiting in Delhi to quiz the prime minister about his motives were surprised further when it was announced that Mr Gandhi would stay overnight in Moscow and that Mr Gorbachev was accompanying Prime Minister Gandhi and his wife Sonia to the Bolshoi Theater. [end recording]

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONDEMNS SDI

LD231203 Moscow TASS in English 0642 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] New York, 23 October TASS — Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost of Afghanistan has described the U.S. "star wars" programme as a plan of gaining military superiority and upsetting the strategic parity, which is exceptionally dangerous to the whole of mankind. Addressing the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly, he said that this ominous concept, which had nothing in common with "defensive" aims, was opposed by the Soviet initiative for international cooperation in peaceful exploration of outer space. The Afghan minister said that the Soviet proposal on mutual reduction, by 50 percent, of the arsenal of nuclear missiles capable of reaching the territories of the Soviet Union and the United States earned the highest assessment.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. STRATEGIC AIMS IN PAKISTAN

PM231211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[P. Vasilyev article: "Why They Are Arming Pakistan"]

[Text] In Washington's strategic plans Pakistan is a partner which serves many purposes. And, it should be especially emphasized, it is an obedient partner. This is because Islamabad does not intend to change its foreign policy orientation while the influx of U.S. weapons and dollars into Pakistan lasts.

The U.S. Administration attributes the deliveries of more and more consignments of modern arms to Pakistan to a desire to help "a friendly state to withstand an outside threat." But that is, so to speak, the propaganda backup for the hidden, carefully camouflaged, true aims of U.S. policy, which consist in creating a military infrastructure in South Asia to suit the Pentagon in case U.S. "vital interests" suddenly necessitate a protracted and large-scale presence and possibly even combat operations by U.S. forces here. It is for the sake of implementing these strategic aims that the U.S. Administration is demonstrating in every way its support for the Pakistani military regime, which it finds to its liking, and also its readiness to give it every kind of assistance.

As a result the list of arms of Pakistan's disposal today includes tanks and howitzers, fire support helicopters, antiaircraft batteries, various categories of missiles, the most modern aircraft, warships, and the latest types of ammunition. You get the impression that Pakistan has been transformed into an enormous armory.

The region's public has urged the Pakistani authorities on more than one occasion to give some thought to the possible consequences for the country of the reckless course toward the buildup of military muscle, which is heightening the atmosphere of suspicion and undermining confidence in a peaceful future in other South Asian states. However, these appeals have invariably run up against stubborn unwillingness to listen to the voice of reason.

As recently as 4 years ago an agreement on U.S. military and economic assistance to Islamabad totaling \$3.2 billion was signed. Shipments under this agreement are still in progress, yet details of a new agreement are already being discussed. Under secretary of state for political affairs M. Armacost and deputy assistant to the President for National Security Affairs D. Fortier declared during a recent visit to Pakistan Washington's readiness to conclude another major deal with Islamabad. This time to the tune of \$6 billion!

Encouraged by its transatlantic patrons, the Pakistani military regime is forming and deploying more and more military units. Under its rule the numerical strength of Pakistan's armed forces has increased by 120,000 men and has come right up to the half-million mark. The country's military spending has trebled over this period to total \$2.15 billion.

In accordance with U.S. wishes steps are being taken to adapt the country's economic structure to U.S. strategic needs. Conditions are being created for U.S. warships to dock in Pakistani ports, a network of airfields and other installations is being built to be used if need be by the U.S. Central Command [Centcom], and a strategic communications system is being put into operation which could be hooked up to the Centcom network.

But with regard to one question mutual understanding between Washington and Islamabad is being carefully shielded from outsiders' eyes. This is the "nuclear research program," as it is coyly referred to in Pakistan, or the nuclear bomb program as it is described everywhere else in the world. Those familiar with the ins and outs of the acquisition of nuclear potentials by various states can -- and not without reason -- draw a number of parallels between Pakistan and Israel. Indeed, the circumstances surrounding the implementation of nuclear research in the two countries overlap in many respects. There is the same atmosphere of strict secrecy veiling everything connected with this research. The same thriller-like stories about citizens of the two countries stealing technical documentation at Western countries' nuclear installations. The same speculation about possible tests (in Israel, the Negev desert was mentioned as a possible site, and in Pakistan's case there is talk about a test in Xinjiang which has either already taken place or is about to be carried out). The only difference is that Pakistan, as distinct from Israel, has declared that its nuclear program serves "exclusively peaceful purposes."

In such a serious business as the acquisition of your own nuclear weapons you must have powerful patrons. In the case of both Israel and Pakistan it is the same state -- the United States.

Back in 1981, when the question of massive military and economic aid to Pakistan was being decided, there were people in the U.S. Congress who warned the administration against pumping unlimited sums of money into the ruling regime in Pakistan for the very reason that that regime might channel the money into the creation of what Muslim extremists describe as the "Islamic" nuclear bomb. Later, Senator A. Cranston said outright that Islamabad was displaying "nuclear ambitions" which presented a potential threat to peace, at the very least, in South Asia. In this context, the senator pointed out the shortsightedness of official Washington's course toward the all-around strengthening, including military strengthening, of the Ziaul Haq regime. Administration spokesmen replied that there was no need to panic because the situation was under control. Certain of the U.S. authorities' steps indicate that the situation is indeed under control in some respects. Thus, last year a Pakistani citizen was arrested in Houston trying to export a consignment of crytrons -- electronic switches which can be used in the nuclear bomb mechanism -- from the United States to Pakistan without State Department permission. The bourgeois press made a lot of noise in this connection about U.S. vigilance over the nonproliferation of nuclear technology. However, a few days later it emerged that the arrested man had been released and allowed to leave for Pakistan. Recently it became known that Pakistan does nonetheless possess these self-same crytrons, and nobody knows how they got into the country.

The United States is perfectly well aware that at the Pakistani plant producing enriched uranium at Kahuta stocks sufficient for the production of several bombs have been accumulated. This was reported quite recently by the U.S. ABC television network. The report made it abundantly clear that Pakistan's nuclear program is proceeding at full speed and that the program's final product will be the bomb.

The arming of Pakistan by the United States is causing increasing alarm among its closest neighbors. In July this year after a State Department announcement of deliveries of the latest missiles to Pakistan, a spokesman for the Indian Embassy in the United States said: "U.S. arms deliveries to Pakistan are causing alarm in India."

India's concern is understandable. The present generation of Indians remembers three Indo-Pakistani wars started by Pakistan. Pakistan's military spending accounts for approximately 50 percent of its total state expenditure. The bulk of Pakistani forces and military hardware is concentrated on the border with India. Some 15 of the 19 Pakistani divisions and more than 200 of its 350 fighter planes are deployed there. New hardware from Western countries is dispatched primarily to the Indian border. Attention must be drawn to the fact that over the past 8 years more than 50 percent of the Pakistani navy has been renewed. Another important factor is that most of the military hardware obtained by Pakistan is of an offensive rather than a defensive nature.

India is constantly trying to normalize relations between the two countries and to conclude a treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation. Pakistan is making every effort to sidestep any commitments of this kind.

Afghanistan's concern goes without saying. More and more gangs are being infiltrated into this country's territory. Pakistan serves as a springboard for the dushman formations' sallies. It is in Pakistan that the itineraries of their bloody raids are elaborated, it is there that they are supplied with weapons, equipment, and munitions. Pakistani Armed Forces subunits take part in combat operations on the dushman side and help them to set up fortified areas. Pakistani servicemen act as advisers in the leadership of individual groupings of bandit formations. And even if Islamabad repeats until it is blue in the face that its links with the Afghan counterrevolution are limited to "humanitarian aid to refugees," there can be no doubt that the Pakistani military regime and its U.S. patron also largely have the victims of the bandit raids on their conscience.

Through its official spokesmen, Pakistan has frequently declared that good-neighborly relations must be established among the region's states. In practice, however, aggressive attacks against India have grown more frequent. They are interpreted as a confirmation of Islamabad's foreign policy course aimed at maintaining tension rather than as isolated incidents. And all this is being done to constantly provide the Pakistani leadership with a pretext for requesting more and more U.S. military and economic aid and foreign political support.

In Islamabad they know full well that this aid will be granted because tension in South Asia suits the United States. Hence the deliberate course of escalating tension and transforming Pakistan into a bridgehead for aggression.

U.S. PURSUING 'STATE TERRORISM' POLICY IN DRA

LD241357 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 24 TASS -- TASS news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

American and other Western mass media keep mum about the recent death in Afghanistan of Charles Thornton, 50, from the American newspaper "ARIZONA REPUBLIC" who went to that country under the name of Abdulgafar allegedly to collect information on the state of health services within the "resistance movement". It turned out that this "journalist" was directly involved in terrorist actions staged on Afghan soil by numerous gangs fostered by American special services and secretly smuggled into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from Pakistani territory.

Preliminary investigation, made by competent Afghan organs, showed that during their stay with the gangs of Muhammad Ghaus and Mulla Malang (Saleh Muhammad), Thornton and his associates witnessed attacks by hired bandits on columns of trucks and security check-points, representatives of people's government bodies and local residents, destruction of schools and hospitals, and all this was photographed and filmed by them. Moreover, when free from this "work", they trained terrorists in the use of heavy arms, specifically, ground-to-ground and ground-to-air missiles supplied to the bandits from the USA. It was with one of such missiles that the bandits shot down an Afghan airliner, AN-26, with 52 passengers on board not far from Qandahar on September 4. All the passengers, including seven women and six children, died. Both the missile firing and the plane's fall were filmed by Americans from Thornton's group.

This evidence alone -- and more of it could be mentioned -- led the Afghan news agency BAKHTAR to conclude that Thornton and other Americans had been sent to Afghanistan not so much by the editor of the "ARIZONA REPUBLIC" as by American special services which are carrying out one of their large-scale "secret operations" against Afghanistan.

They were not the first Americans to penetrate into Afghanistan and to operate there together with professional saboteurs trained by "specialists" from U.S. special services. Among those who stayed with the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, sowing death and destruction in Afghanistan, were R. Brown, editor of the magazine "SOLDIER OF FORTUNE", D. Pilgreen, associate of Michael Hoare, known as "Mad Mike," D. Easby and E. Shipley, CIA agents and veterans of the U.S. dirty war in Vietnam, and many others. The British newspaper "SUNDAY TIMES" says that the intelligence department of the Pentagon and the CIA stint no money for these professional "fighters for freedom".

"Secret operations" apart, Washington is openly pursuing its policy of state terrorism against the DRA in defiance of the standards of international law and the U.N. Charter. Earlier this month, THE WASHINGTON POST reported that Congress had allocated additionally 300 million dollars to finance the undeclared war against Afghanistan. These appropriations, the newspaper wrote, represented a considerable increase in financing as compared with a total of some 250 million dollars allocated in the 1985 fiscal year. People believe, the newspaper says, that this assistance programme may soon reach a billion dollars a year.

Nor do officials in the USA conceal what these enormous funds will be used for -- for buying firearms and heavy guns, ammunition, rocket projectiles and anti-aircraft missiles.

The same missiles which destroyed one Afghan airliner and nearly blew up another passenger plane (DC-10). The same missiles from which innocent civilians, including women and children, die in Afghanistan.

Why are these appropriations, increasing in geometric progression from year to year, approved with such lightness? For what sake? In order to overthrow the Kabul Government, says the American Information Agency commenting on the latest action of Congress. This is part of a long-term programme to assure stable financing of secret operations and more dependable supplies for the Afghan rebels, says the "WALL STREET JOURNAL."

Actions of state terrorism are planned and generously financed by Washington for years ahead. And what is especially characteristic, men in Washington do not hesitate to motivate the bloody actions of their hirelings by "lofty moral goals" and "moral considerations".

PAPER CLAIMS U.S. CITIZEN KILLED IN AFGHANISTAN

PM211525 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 85 p 3

[Dispatch by special correspondent M. Kozhukhov under the rubric "Exposes": "Dushman from Arizona" — First paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Convincing proof of American imperialism's direct involvement in the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan is provided by new data gathered by competent DRA organs on the circumstances of the illegal presence of a group of Americans on the republic's territory. They are cited in a statement that has just been disseminated in Kabul by the BAKHTAR agency.

Qandahar-Kabul — He died twice — this Charles Thornton from Arizona. The first time in Pakistan, in one of the Afghan counterrevolution's camps in the region of Quetta. More than 100 of these camps are scattered right along the border. It is there that the shock detachments of the killers fighting against the Afghan people are being knocked together. It is to them that weapons are delivered from U.S. and West European army stores. It is there that American, West European, and other instructors train and arm the dushmans before they are infiltrated into DRA territory.

The training programs are not noted for their diversity — terror and terror alone. This includes psychological terror: Masters of lies and slander, mullahs trained in the textbooks of anticommunism, and even cameramen, called upon to supply the West's ideological markets with heartrending shots of the "occupiers' atrocities," which are skillfully staged by the bandits themselves, cross the Afghan border together with groups of fighters. Yes, this too is provided for in the CIA plan drawn up back at the end of 1979 for waging an "undeclared" war against revolutionary Afghanistan. What is more, psychological subversion is particularly costly today. This fall alone, the dushmans have received half a million dollars from their patrons exclusively for these purposes.

So, Arizonan Charles Thornton turned up with a reporter's notebook in his pocket in the region of Quetta, one of the preserves of international terrorism. He turned up just to disappear straightaway. Gone — no more American Thornton. Forget about him. There was instead an ordinary "fighter for the faith," one of many thousands, prepared to fight the "Red danger" to the last drop of his blood under the green banner of Islam. There then followed a fancy-dress ball. Instead of his European dress, he put on the Afghan national costume. He had to get used to a turban of impressive dimensions, and a submachine gun was added to his reporter's pen.

True, it proved more difficult to get used to his new name: Unable to rely on his memory, the "Quiet American" wrote in large letters on the cover of his notebook: "My name is (Abdul Gafar)."

This was how Charles Thornton, a "professional reporter" from Arizona, disappeared off the face of the earth for the first time. And two of his compatriots with him. They passed themselves off as doctors and, consequently, put on turbans exclusively in order to give noble assistance to "fighters for the faith" injured in battle.

It was pure bluff in both cases: Other magnets drew them to Qandahar, one of Afghanistan's largest provinces. They secretly crossed the DRA state border and went deep into its territory, avoiding encounters with Afghan Army units. It was not so hard to do this: As America's TIME magazine once admitted, "There is no path into and out of Afghanistan that has not been studied by CIA agents in the tiniest detail." In addition, they had experienced guides. At the first stage of the journey the Americans were accompanied by one (Mukhammad Gauz), and later Mullah (Malang) was personally responsible for their safety and their successful work.

The figures of the guides merit attention.

Mullah (Mukhammad Gauz) is 30 years old and an active leader of the "Islamic Party" of Yunus Khales. In Pakistan he was trained to use surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles. He has been responsible for several rocket attacks on Qandahar that caused numerous casualties among the peaceful inhabitants. In early September, (Gauz's) gang destroyed a civilian aircraft of the Afghan airline in the air with a direct missile hit.

This is what (Yakub Yusufi), chief of Qandahar airport, who visited the scene of the disaster said:

"Nothing has ever shaken me as badly as that sight. Fragments of the aircraft mixed up with bits of human bodies were scattered over a strip approximately 3 km long... There were 52 people, all Afghans. I knew four of them -- an employee of our airport, his wife, and their small children. I myself had accompanied them to the steps..."

Comrade (Yusufi) fell silent: Words came to him with difficulty.

"Men fight face to face. Those scum hit you only in the back!... What is more, people say there was a foreigner in the gang."

People speak the truth: There is irrefutable evidence that the civilian aircraft was shot down by (Gauz) the day after Thornton and company crossed the Afghan border under the bandits' protection. Finally, it is reliably known that one of the Americans filmed the missile launch and then the fall of the stricken aircraft.

The missile that took the lives of 52 peaceful inhabitants bore the legend "Made in USA"... "We have shot down and we will shoot down" -- This was roughly how (Gauz)'s immediate boss, Yunus Khales, reacted to the exposure of that monstrous crime.

The second guide: Mullah (Malang), a "mullah-hermit." Real name -- (Salekh Mukhammad), is 28 years old. He received a religious education. Overall leader of Khales' gangs in Qandahar Province with approximately 750 dushmans under his command. During the first 3 months alone of its activity on Afghan territory, (Malang)'s gang wiped out 380 peaceful inhabitants and filled wells in the environs of (Kastl-Barendzh) with severed heads. Not one school is left in the regions through which the gangs of this space-age barbarian passed.

(Malang) is noted for his special cruelty. He personally hacked with a knife Sarandoi Lieutenant (Salim), whom the gang had captured, and then with his own hands strangled the lieutenant with a bicycle tire. (Malang) shot point-blank one of his own grenade throwers, who had not hit the target, with a shot from the man's own grenade launcher. "Go with God, and may Mullah (Malang)'s poleax pass you by!" — This is what people say in Qandahar today when seeing someone off on a journey. Charles Thornton and his compatriots did not need such parting words. They traveled around Qandahar Province not with God but with Mullah (Malang). The bloody mullah's poleax was in their hands.

And yet they overestimated the merits of "Allah's Army." Quarrels in the counter-revolutionary camp, the leaders' endless squabbling over power and dollars, armed clashes between rival groupings — all this proved to be not "red propaganda" but the pure truth, which "(Abdul Gafar)" and his fellow travelers had to experience for themselves.

It is hard to say precisely how Mullah (Malang) had displeased a somewhat more lowly leader — Mullah (Nagib). We do not know whether the reason was envy of the successful dushman, longstanding tribal contradictions, or simply a desire to profit by brigandage. But the fact is that one fine evening, 15 minutes' ride from the picturesque bank of the Arghandab Reservoir in Shakhwalikot District, (Malang)'s gang was ambushed. (Nagib)'s people fired grenade launchers at the column. Two gasoline barrels lying in the open back of a (Semurg) pickup burst into flame like matches. The passengers threw themselves in all directions, and a hail of lead pursued them.

This was how Charles Thornton of Arizona ended his stay in this world. Only this time for good. And seven people in (Malang)'s gang went with him. With the coming of darkness the surviving dushmans managed to take their bodies from (Nagib)'s men.

A bag containing Thornton's documents, abandoned at the scene of the carnage, fell into the hands of the competent Afghan organs. The documents convince us that Charles Thornton was not a professional newspaperman. However, he clocked the movie camera's shutter tirelessly, recording, so BAKHTAR points out, "The subversive activity of mercenary cutthroats, their attacks on columns of the Afghan Army and the Soviet limited military contingent and security posts, killings of representatives of the people's power, and the destruction of schools and hospitals." And, of course, touching scenes of his fellow travelers' fraternization with the "freedom fighters" — The very ones who crammed the wells of (Kastl-Narendzh) with the heads of old men, women, and children.

They are not the first Americans to be active on DRA territory. For several years now American, British, and French mercenaries have been fighting with gun in hand in dushman gangs. R. Brown, the not unknown publisher of SOLDIER OF FORTUNE magazine, CIA agent (D. Isbi), the cutthroat (D. Pilgrim), a companion of "Mad Mike Hoare," (Yu.) Shipley, a veteran of the dirty war in Vietnam, and many others have all been there. The British newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES acknowledges that the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency and the CIA spare no expense for these professional "fighters" against the "Red Danger," who are prepared to fly off to any point on the globe on their bosses' first command. Their traces have been left everywhere that a people who have taken heart have overthrown the power of the green dollar. The services and the traveling and other expenses of the "dogs of war" have been paid for by the hatred of their bosses — a class which has had its day. A democratic revolution in Kabul? On your way, "SOLDIER OF FORTUNE"! An account has been opened in your name...

There are also other mercenaries in Afghanistan — softies, so to speak. They call themselves advisers. There are dozens of them on Afghan territory — like schoolmarms, they keep an eye on the dushmans' "morale," monitor the choice of targets for terrorist acts, and even help to line up a lethal missile on the target... They are in Qandahar Province, too. Eight Europeans are now roving about in the guise of topographers in the border zone, seeking places to station the gangs.

Who really was "(Abdul Gafar)": An adviser? A "dog of war"? Was his "journalist's mission" connected with the \$500,000 allocated to painting a decorous picture of people whose arms are up to the elbows in their compatriots' blood? Perhaps Thornton's documents, which are now being studied by Afghanistan's state security organs, will help to give an accurate reply to these questions.

"I am glad that all is behind me and I will soon be home" — This is the last entry in the diary of the basmak from Arizona. Alas, Thornton... the Afghans have a saying. The snake charmer dies of snake bites.

SOVIET MUSLIM GROUPS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR DRA

LD242245 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 24 TASS — It is the duty of every true Moslem, no matter which country he lives in, to raise his voice to support the people of Afghanistan, the target of an undeclared war that has been waged on them for several years now by American imperialists and their henchmen, the Moslem organizations of the Soviet Union said in a statement.

It was signed by Mufti Shamsutdinkhan Ibn Ziyautdinhan Ibn Ishan Babakhan, chairman of the Moslem board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, Mufti Talgat Tadzhuddin, chairman of the Moslem Board of the European part of the USSR and Siberia. Mufti Sheikhul-Islam Allashukyr Pasha-Zade, chairman of the Moslem Board for Transcaucasia, and Mufti Mahmud Gekki, chairman of the Moslem board of the northern Caucasus.

The statement listed the bloody crimes committed by the Afghan revolution's enemies who have killed hundreds of Afghan clergymen and blown up 254 mosques. Those killed by the bandits include A. Masudi, a member of the Supreme Council of the Ulama of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Abdul Hamid, head of Mavlyan Mosque, Kabul's largest, and well-known clergymen Sadulla Nasrat, Ali Hossein and Ahand-Zade.

"The mercenaries ravage mosques and schools, residential buildings and hospitals with fire and sword, poison water wells and canals and blow up electric power stations, carrying hunger, poverty, suffering and death to the people of Afghanistan," the statement said.

It blamed the crimes on imperialist reaction led by the United States and its hirelings — oppressors overthrown by the Afghan people.

The statement said hundreds of millions of dollars are appropriated for the war on Afghanistan and heavily-armed sabotage gangs raised and trained by foreign instructors are sent into the territory of that country from abroad. Prodded by the American dollars, they shed the blood of their own brothers, while still calling themselves Moslems. The victims of their brutal outrages are civilians, most notably old folk, women, children, teachers, physicians, ulemas and other true patriots of Afghanistan.

The Moslems of the whole world should do everything, the statement said, for peace to come to Afghanistan and for its people to be able to live and work in calm.

COMMENTARY ON EFFECTS OF CONTINUING IRAN-IRAQ WAR

NC231117 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Washington's Maneuvers in Relation to the Iran-Iraq War"]

[Excerpts] The Iran-Iraq war has entered its sixth year (?and peace is nowhere to be seen). Both countries, having suffered heavy losses in lives as well as in money, have stopped their large-scale military operations on the ground. As military and political observers have pointed out, front-line operations have been replaced by air raids on oil installations, shipping, and populated areas of both sides. Reports from Baghdad indicate that Iraq intends to intensify its air raids on the Khark oil terminal and we know that 90 percent of Iran's oil exports are carried by tankers from this terminal. In this way, Iraq seeks to limit Iran's oil income, a large proportion of which is spent on the war. Iran, for its part, continues to seize Arab and other ships in the Persian Gulf's international waters and, according to reports from Tehran, it is threatening to close the Strait of Hormuz to all tankers of the region's oil-exporting countries.

Such actions can only give rise to fear and (?concern) among the countries that import oil from the Near East; because of this fear, there is a danger that the Iran-Iraq war will be internationalized. This, in turn, can only benefit U.S. imperialism.

In its efforts to impose its influence on many of the Persian Gulf nations, the U.S. Administration resorts to false allegations that dangers from Iran and the Soviet Union threaten the Persian Gulf littoral states. Using such bogus pretexts, the administration increases its exports of arms, on terms that are extremely favorable to Washington. The Lebanese weekly AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI published an article last month in which it discussed in detail how psychological pressure was brought to bear on Saudi Arabian leaders to persuade them to agree to the Pentagon's use, in emergency cases, of Saudi Arabian military installations.

The escalation of the U.S. military presence and the U.S. Administration's (?provocative) acts in the Persian Gulf have taken on very dangerous dimensions. This has been stressed by many prominent persons; for example, Bahrain's foreign minister stated openly some days ago that the situation in the Persian Gulf has never been as dangerous as it is today.

Obviously, with the escalation of air raids and artillery attacks on tankers and the inconvenience caused to these tankers when they pass through the Strait of Hormuz [words indistinct] can provide an opportune pretext for further imperialist interventions in the affairs of this region, endangering peace not only in the region but in the world as a whole.

PHILIPPINES' IMELDA MARCOS ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD262246 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] The Governor of greater Manila, Imelda Marcos, has arrived in Moscow as a guest of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

LAO DEFENSE MINISTER SCHEDULED TO MAKE VISIT

PM271355 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Oct 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Forthcoming Visit"]

[Text] Army General K. Siphandon, member of the Politbureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and minister of defense of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, will make an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the end of October-beginning November this year at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON SOVIET-LAO ECONOMIC TALKS

PM241029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Deepening"]

[Text] The seventh session of the Soviet-Lao intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation was held in Moscow 17-21 October.

Questions of further developing USSR-Lao economic ties were discussed. It was noted that in the period since the sixth session the sides' main efforts have been directed toward increasing the effectiveness of cooperation and concentrating material, technical, labor, and financial resources on the most important projects in the sphere of agriculture, the timber and wood processing industry, transport, and communications.

There was an examination of progress of fulfilling commitments arising from Soviet-Lao agreements on reciprocal supplies of goods in the current year and of measures for the fulfillment of foreign trade freight shipment tonnages.

There was a discussion of questions connected with consultations between Soviet and Lao planning organs on the development of economic cooperation between the countries for the period 1986-1990.

The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Lao delegation was headed by Sali Vongkhamdao, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Lao deputy prime minister.

The session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

CPSU GREET'S NEW ZEALAND SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY CONFERENCE

LD251651 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent greetings to the delegates to the seventh national conference of the New Zealand Socialist Unity Party and to all the Party's members and supporters.

Your party, the message says, is a leading detachment of the working class and working people of New Zealand. It consistently defends their vital rights and just demands. Soviet communists have a high regard for the internationalist positions of your party, its loyalty to the principles of Marxist-Leninist cohesion and of the international communist movement, and its tireless efforts to develop friendly relations and mutual understanding between the New Zealand and Soviet peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee wished the Socialist Unity Party success in its work for the good of its people and for the social progress of its homeland.

COMMENTARY ON NEW ZEALAND ANTINUCLEAR MEASURES

LD270056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Vladimir Beloshapko commentary]

[Text] New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange has stated in an interview with THE WASHINGTON POST that in November of this year the government would introduce a bill in parliament officially banning visits to the country's ports of ships carrying nuclear weapons on board. Mayak Commentary -- Vladimir Beleshapko is at the microphone:

As is known, the antinuclear status of New Zealand, which the Lange government is resolutely defending, has become the cause of serious friction in American-New Zealand relations. This conflict goes beyond the context of bilateral ties between those states, although Washington's crude pressure on New Zealand is in itself a visible confirmation that the United States prefers to talk with the language of force, even with its allies. All the same, I repeat, the matter is far broader: is the South Pacific to be a nuclear-free zone or is the region to be turned into a source of nuclear danger with all the attendant consequences? The United States is leading things in precisely that direction. It has a broad network of military bases there and permanently keeps warships equipped with nuclear weapons. This is being done in spite of the will of the peoples of the region, who do not want to be transformed into nuclear hostages of Washington. It is precisely this circumstance which explains the growing anti-military feelings in the South Pacific. And they are increasingly taking hold not only of the public, but also of state and political circles. An example of this is New Zealand. But it is not the only one. Recently a group of countries of the region announced their decision to proclaim the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone. In this way there is a sort of antinuclear chain reaction in progress. But this is in no way inscribed in the schemes of the American strategists, who see almost the entire world as a potential theater of military operations. To judge from David Lange's statement, New Zealand intends to continue its anti-nuclear course. This is natural. After all, as was stressed in the statement adopted 23 October in Sofia by the Warsaw Pact member-states, the efforts of the states of the South Pacific to create a nuclear-free zone serve the interests of ensuring universal security.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO BULGARIA

Salutes Friendship Ties

LD251947 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who had been staying in the People's Republic of Bulgaria on a friendly visit, left Sofia for Moscow today.

[Video shows airport terminal with Soviet and Bulgarian flags flying. Gorbachev emerges from terminal building alongside his wife Raisa and Todor Zhivkov, in that order from left to right of screen]

At the airport Comrade Gorbachev was seen off by Comrades Zhivkov, Filipov and other Bulgarian leaders.

The chief of the guard of honor gave his report. [Video shows Gorbachev and Zhivkov standing still side by side in front of guard of honor as band plays both national anthems, with Aeroflot plane in the background]

The national anthems of the two countries were played. Comrades Gorbachev and Zhivkov inspected the guard of honor.

[Begin Gorbachev recording] Goodbye, guardsmen! [end recording] [video shows Gorbachev bidding farewell to the guardsmen at the microphone. The guardsmen shout a reply in unison; video then shows Gorbachev shaking hands with a line of unidentified officials, and then waving to crowd]

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was warmly greeted by the working people of the Bulgarian capital. [Video shows crowd waving Soviet and Bulgarian flags; Gorbachev and Zhivkov walking along red carpet waving to crowd; Gorbachev and Zhivkov exchanging a few words; Gorbachev smiling; a young girl presenting flowers to Gorbachev, who thanks her with a kiss]

Prior to his departure by air comrade Gorbachev talking to journalists said:

[Begin Gorbachev recording] The most important conclusion that I draw concerning the results of my friendly visit to fraternal Bulgaria, on the basis of those very important, friendly and fraternal conversations with Comrade Zhivkov and other party and state leaders and on the basis of my meetings with the working people of Sofia, is that Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, which is deeply rooted in history, will continue to develop and grow in strength and to yield fresh fruit. I would say this, that this is our most valuable possession — Comrade Zhivkov and I have spoken a great deal about this — and, in the future as in the past, both the CPSU and the Bulgarian Communist Party will do everything they can for a strengthening of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship in the interests of our two peoples and in the interests of our countries.

Cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria is an important factor in the strengthening of our socialist community, the positions of peace, and international cooperation. I am therefore leaving Bulgaria with very good feelings. I am sorry that the visit has ended but in my view this is after all only a beginning that must have a continuation.

I should like to thank both Comrade Zhivkov and the Bulgarian people for the hospitality and fraternal feelings shown to us in the past few days and to wish further flourishing to Bulgaria and happiness and prosperity to the fraternal Bulgarian people. [end recording] [Video shows Gorbachev making speech; Zhivkov and other unidentified officials are seen to be part of the group on the tarmac. At the end of his statement Gorbachev turns and shakes hands with Zhivkov. Zhivkov is then seen on screen making a statement in Bulgarian]

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit, Comrade Zhivkov said, has given fresh impetus to the realization of those important goals and tasks that we are resolving together both in our bilateral relations and also in international affairs. I want to stress once again that the frankness, warmth and fraternity that are characteristic of our relations have been confirmed afresh in the course of the negotiations and conversations that were held. All this provides us with grounds to say that Bulgarian-Soviet relations have been raised to a qualitatively new level. The present visit marks a new stage in Bulgarian-Soviet and Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation.

In conclusion Comrade Zhivkov wished Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev a good journey and further successful work for the good of the Soviet Union and the whole of the socialist community and for the good of universal peace on earth. [video shows Gorbachev uttering a few brief words at conclusion of Zhivkov's statement]

[Begin Gorbachev recording] Let us travel together! [end recording] [video shows crowd, Gorbachev standing on top of airplane steps waving, from tarmac]

The farewell party also included Comrade Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, and Comrade Zhulev, Bulgaria's ambassador to the USSR. [video shows Gorbachev turning to enter plane and then plane beginning to taxi]

Cables Thanks to Zhivkov

LD251543 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] On the journey from Sofia to Moscow, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, sent a telegram from onboard the plane to Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria.

The message says: On leaving Bulgaria, I wish to express to you again, and through you to the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to all the fraternal Bulgarian people, the most cordial thanks and deep gratitude for the warm reception and cordial hospitality on Bulgarian soil.

I am convinced that our meetings and talks will serve well the further development and consolidation of fraternal Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and the strengthening of mutual interaction of our parties and peoples in resolving the tasks which stand before them. We are travelling shoulder to shoulder on one and the same road.

From the bottom of my heart I wish you, communists and all the working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, successes in socialist construction, and that you worthily meet the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Greets Ceausescu Over Romania

LD251626 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has sent a telegram to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The telegram says: While returning to the homeland from the People's Republic of Bulgaria and flying over the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I send very best wishes to you, the Romanian Communist Party and the fraternal Romanian people.

The Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session which took place in Sofia and the meetings and conversations on Bulgarian soil, will promote the further development of all-round mutual interaction among the USSR, Romania and other fraternal countries, in the interests of consolidating the positions of socialism, the cause of preserving peace in Europe and in the whole world.

SOKOLOV GREETS ROMANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

FM251107 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Oct 85 Second Edition p 3

[Text] To Colonel General Comrade C. Olteanu, Romanian national defense minister

Esteemed Comrade Minister! On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself I congratulate you and all Romanian servicemen on the 41st anniversary of the Romanian Army.

I express the confidence that Soviet-Romanian combat community will strengthen and develop for the good of our peoples and all Warsaw Pact member-states. I wish Romanian Army servicemen success in combat and political training in the interests of further strengthening the defense capability of their motherland and all the socialist countries.

Communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

GDR'S STOPH MEETS ARKHIPOV, DISCUSSES COOPERATION

LD251644 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has received Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who was in the GDR to discuss questions between the two countries. During their conversation, satisfaction was voiced at the development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and GDR.

LOMEYKO VIEWS USSR-BULGARIAN ECONOMIC, SECURITY TIES

AU251306 Sofia ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 24 Oct 85 p 6

[Interview with Vladimir Lomeyko, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press section, by Boris Chakurov for ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Chakurov] Vladimir Borisovich, how do you evaluate the role for the friendly visit paid by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to People's Republic of Bulgaria in connection with the further intensification of the fraternal cooperation between the two countries and peoples?

[Lomeyko]: The visit of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has numerous aspects. It is, above all, a confirmation and an expression of our indestructible friendship, of the fraternal relations that have demonstrated their strength and effectiveness in all fields of our bilateral communications -- in the political, economic, and cultural sectors. It is a fact of particular importance that our relations are based on profound and solid historical roots. The traditional ties linking our two peoples have been newly embodied and are developing today in the close cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP, between our two countries and peoples.

We should point out in particular the importance of our mutual economic relations. This is so, because today, and this was also pointed out during the work of the Political Consultative Committee session of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, the consolidation and development of the fraternal countries' potential plays a great role. The scientific-technical revolution is a challenge for every nation today, particularly under the circumstances of the policy of confrontation, which imperialism is conducting as regards the world of socialism. The socialist countries are striving to coordinate the opportunities of contemporary scientific-technical progress with the advantages of their own system. Thus, for example, the Soviet Union, at the most recent CPSU Central Committee plenum, mapped out measures for the acceleration of its socio-economic development and for improving its effectiveness. This will be one of the basic questions discussed at the 27th CPSU Congress. The intensification and the optimal utilization of scientific-technical revolution to the benefit of our progress and for the people's well-being -- this is the chief slogan of the fraternal countries in the coming years.

[Chakurov] In this connection, I would like to ask you how you evaluate the contribution of the further, dynamic growth of Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation and integration?

[Lomeyko] This question has different aspects. One of them is the contribution made by bilateral cooperation within the framework of multilateral cooperation among the fraternal countries belonging to the socialist community. We are interested in the further development of our bilateral cooperation and the recent signing of the agreement on establishing Bulgarian-Soviet scientific-production trusts in the machine-building sector serves as confirmation of this fact.

We are very well aware of the achievements of Bulgarian industry and agriculture. Your country is well-known in the USSR for the wide range of its goods. The products of the Soviet Union, in turn, are highly appreciated in Bulgaria. Each of these two countries has its own top achievements and they must promptly be adopted and applied in the other country. It is true that there is a time lapse between advanced experience in one country and its application in the other. However, this process must be accelerated. This will be a real contribution to the acceleration of socioeconomic development.

[Chakurov] Naturally, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to Bulgaria is of great importance not only as regards bilateral relations?

[Lomeyko] The international importance of the visit, as well as of the meetings and talks between Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and Comrade Todor Zhivkov can also be considered under different aspects and they represent the focus of great interest and attention beyond the borders of our two countries. One of these aspects is the fact that the more efficient the economic and other relations between the two fraternal countries are, the more impressive will be their contribution to economic integration and to the prestige and influence of the socialist community throughout the world.

In the second place the visit will provide an opportunity for exchanging opinions on international issues. The positions of our two countries fully coincide. The Soviet Union supports the Bulgarian foreign policy initiatives, as well as the Bulgarian contribution to the consolidation of security in Europe and the idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone in order to gradually transform the whole of Europe into such a zone. At the same time, the People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the peaceful proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union, and in particular, the ideas on the banning of space strike weapons and the drastic reduction of nuclear weapons [stredstva] of the USSR and the United States that can reach the territory of the other country, and the reduction of the potential of medium-range weapons in Europe. These proposals show the real way to eliminate the nuclear weapons.

Today, at the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact member-countries, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the other, fraternal countries discussed and adopted an important document, entitled: "On Eliminating Nuclear Danger and For a Positive Change in the situation in Europe and the World." Through this document they not only evaluated the situation, but also proposed specific, realistic methods for a transition from confrontation to normal relations, for a drastic change toward the process of detente. These decisions adopted by the Political Consultative Committee make an important, positive contribution to the stabilization of the relations, to understanding and cooperation.

[Chakurov] It is a striking fact, that the propaganda of the military industrial complex is beginning to talk precisely at this moment about the statements of Pentagon Chief Weinberger, who tried to attribute nonexistent "violations" of the treaties and the deployment of new missiles to the Soviet Union.

[Lomeyko] The USSR has never violated and does not violate the SALT II Treaty, or any other document which it has signed. Such actions are not characteristic of the Soviet Union. Any kind of talk that the USSR is deploying new nuclear weapons is aimed at diverting attention from the new, constructive, peaceful Soviet proposals and are untrue; they represent a distortion of real facts. The USSR is not deploying any new strategic, medium-range weapons, it has declared a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and even removed the "SS-20" missiles from their standby alert positions [boyno dezhurstvo]. The proposals which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev submitted in France are widely known.

Those who are addressing unjustified accusations against the Soviet Union intend to jeopardize the chances and hopes connected with the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. The USSR is going to Geneva with the unmistakable intention of achieving positive results and any kind of statements about its alleged "violations" of treaties are aimed at distorting the truth and the stand of the USSR. Instead of wasting time over such efforts, the proposals submitted by the USSR and the Warsaw Pact member-countries should be carefully studied. The meaning of these proposals and their unifying goal is to freeze, reduce, and eliminate nuclear arsenals and to guarantee a drastic change toward a radical improvement of the political atmosphere in the world.

DANSIH CP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PM250917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Arrives"]

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark [DKP] consisting of J. Jensen (head of the delegation), chairman of the DPK; I. Norlund, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the DPK Central Committee; O. Sohn, member of the DPK Central Committee Executive Committee; and (B. Gren) and (F. Oyen), members of the DPK Central Committee, arrived in Moscow 22 October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was met by V.I. Konotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Obkom, V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

Meets With Ponomarev

LD271320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] A meeting between a CPSU delegation and a delegation of the Danish Communist Party has taken place in the CPSU Central Committee. Participating in the meeting on the CPSU side were Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other comrades; on the side of the Danish Communist Party, its chairman, Jensen, and others.

Participants in the meeting noted that both parties share the same views in assessing the international situation which is characterized by a deepening confrontation between the forces of war and the forces of peace, which is taking place through the fault of the imperialist circles of the United States and NATO, which are pursuing a course of escalating the nuclear arms race on earth and shifting it to space.

Representatives of the CPSU and of the Danish Communist Party confirmed their desire to stand in the future, as they have been doing, for the further development of all-round relations between the USSR and Denmark, for peace and friendship between the Soviet and Danish peoples. Today, the Danish Communist Party delegation left for home.

CPSU GROUP ATTENDS FINNISH PARTY RALLY

PM251114 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 85 Second Edition p 4

[Own correspondent M. Kostitov dispatch: "Under the Slogan of Unity and Struggle"]

[Text] Lahti, 21 Oct -- Thousands of people from all parts of Finland gathered in the Sports Center in Lahti City. Communist Party veterans, members and activists of its primary and district organizations, many of whom had traveled hundreds of kilometers with their families, gathered here for a festive meeting which was the culmination of a nationwide rally of Finnish Communists, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the first legal congress of the SKP [Finnish Communist Party]. The meeting was attended by representatives of the CPSU. The gathering, which was an important event in the life of the Finnish Communists this year, was marked by the meeting's mass character and its heightened militant atmosphere.

The profound changes which have taken place in Finland's sociopolitical life over the past 40 years, the Communists' consistent struggle for the interests of the working people, and the policy of peace and friendship with the Soviet Union have led to the SKP's gaining great prestige among the masses and becoming a major national political force and an important factor in the life of the whole country. However, in recent years the Finnish public has witnessed mounting pressure on the Communist Party and efforts to undermine the unity of its ranks. Speakers at the festive meeting drew attention to the fact that these efforts come from forces both outside and inside the party which would like to deprive the SKP of its class Marxist-Leninist and internationalist character.

The Communist festival in Lahti demonstrated the widespread desire of Finnish Communists to rally their ranks. The attempts to split the SKP were assessed as an action aimed against the party, against the entire Finnish workers movement, and against the country's national interests. It is well-known that it is precisely by undermining the SKP's unity that the right-wing circles hope to weaken the support of those democratic forces in Finland which support the course of friendship and good-neighborliness with the Soviet Union. The distinguishing feature of the meeting was its high internationalist spirit.

The festival participants greeted with great warmth and cordiality the speech by CPSU representative A.P. Dumachev, member of the Central Auditing Commission and first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom, who conveyed fraternal greetings from the Communists and working people of the Soviet Union to the meeting participants.

TURKISH MUSLIM DELEGATION TOURS AZERBAIJAN

LD270613 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Names as received]

[Text] Baku, October 26 TASS — "The religion of our great prophet teaches the Moslems to love and respect all people of the world. It is in friendship and fraternity of peoples that we see the salvation of the whole humankind from the threat of all conflicts breaking out." said Shaykh ol-Islam Allakhsukyur Pasha-zade, chairman of the Religious Board of Moslems of the Transcaucasus. He met in Baku with members of the delegation of Turkey's main board for religious affairs led by its head Tayyar Altikulac, who are currently on a visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Department of International Relations of the Moslem Organizations of the USSR.

Shaykh ol-Islam condemned imperialist intrigues in the Middle East. "It is because of the hostile policy of the United States against the countries of the Arab East, he pointed out, 'that the Palestinian people is deprived of its lands and legitimate rights to create its own sovereign state Lebanon which has found itself in the midst of internal political strife, has been turned into a target of attacks of American placeman in that region -- Israel. They have meddled in the affairs of the Moslem countries and forced a senseless fratricidal war between Iran and Iraq'".

The Turkish religious figures made a tour of Azerbaijan. They visited mosques in Baku and other cities of that Soviet Transcaucasian republic, met with Nadzhimaddin Akhmedov, chairman of the Baku Executive Committee of the city soviet, and familiarized themselves with monuments of history and architecture.

The delegation was received by Musa Mamedov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Azerbaijan.

From Azerbaijan the guests left for Makhachkala, the capital of the Autonomous Republic of Dagestan (in the Caucasus), which is part of the Russian Federation.

REPORTAGE ON UZBEK OFFICIAL'S VISIT TO TURKEY

For Ankara coverage of the visit to Turkey by Pulat Kirgizbayevich Khabibullayev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Academy of Sciences, see the Turkey section of the 28 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FRG'S WOERNER RECONFIRMS SUPPORT FOR SDI

LD261720 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 26 TASS -- TASS Commentator Petr Parkhitko writes:

Addressing Bundeswehr servicemen in Bonn recently, FRG Defence Minister Manfred Woerner openly declared in support of Reagan's "star wars" programme and the FRG's participation in the American plans to militarize outer space. The minister laid special emphasis in his speech on what he described as the "need to strengthen the FRG's defence capacity" by means of its participation in the SDI. In that connection he repeated the American proposition that the "Strategic Defence Initiative" is a legitimate step from the viewpoint of international law and "the sole possibility to create a new strategic balance in Europe".

The speech by the FRG defence minister in support of the American plans to militarize outer space is evidence not only of the militaristic ambitions of the Bonn minister advocating a new spiral in the nuclear weapons race. Woerner and other hawks from the banks of the Rhine, who ever more often make public statements in support of SDI, pursue the definite aim of forcing on broad sectors of West German public the idea that the FRG's participation in the "Strategic Defence Initiative" is not only necessary but is actually unavoidable. It is not fortuitous that Woerner pictured it as almost a solved matter during his latest speech in Bonn. It is understandable why the SDI supporters have assumed the "psychological pressure" tactics. As an overwhelming majority of the Western Germans are against their country's participation in the "star wars" plans. [sentence as received]

Woerner and supporters of nuclear armament are doing what is demanded from them by the Pentagon, which views the FRG and its militaristic circles as the main "lobby" in support of the Strategic Defence Initiative in Western Europe. It is precisely the FRG, which according to the U.S. plan, is to permanently pressure the NATO West European allies, who either do not agree to participate in the SDI or vacillate.

Such are the real causes of the sharp growth of activeness of the Bonn "hawks", who have launched a real campaign to advertise the "star wars" plans in Western Europe.

SDI PARTICIPATION NOT BENEFICIAL FOR UK SECURITY

LD270539 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Konstantin Sorokin commentary]

[Text] THE SUNDAY TIMES recently carried a number of articles indicating that Britain is getting more and more involved in the American "star wars" program. The modernization of an early warning radar station in North Yorkshire is one sign.

When work is completed the radar complex will be able to detect targets in space. It is reported that the Defense Ministry has reached a preliminary agreement with the Pentagon on the participation of British scientists and companies in 18 projects for the "star wars" program. The projects deal primarily with developing powerful lasers and installations for what has been termed the European part of the space defense system.

These reports were not entirely unexpected. It was well-known that the NATO partners are negotiating the official terms for Britain's share in the Strategic Defense Initiative, as it is called, SDI. The information provided by THE SUNDAY TIMES merely enables a better assessment to be made of British-American relations concerning SDI. The deal the American leaders are seeking promises major benefits. In the long run Britain will do what it is being asked to do: supply political and financial support and agree to participate in developing new technologies. A space contract with the Americans, however, would entail major losses for Britain.

It would be naive in the extreme to expect that the project would profit Britain. The White House has repeatedly promised to provide its allies with the newest technology, however the FINANCIAL TIMES has inferred that the United States Congress is more than likely to object once again to Britain being given access to secret research. In this connection it pays to recall that though the Polaris missiles were purchased overseas they are armed with warheads of British manufacture. Is the only reason national prestige? Of course not. The McMahon Act, passed in the United States 30 years or so ago, prohibits the transfer of secret nuclear technology to anyone. By the early seventies, when the Polaris deal was concluded, the McMahon Act had been reviewed on three occasions. However, even then Britain failed to obtain any information about the dispenser system, the main element of a MIRV warhead. And they would fail to do so today. There is no doubt therefore that Britain will be denied access to the United States space secrets.

As for contracts, everything points to the fact that they will be few and far between. When the agreement for purchasing Trident II's from the United States was signed the British manufacturers hoped for a golden rain, 4,000 million pounds. The contracts they managed to get dwindled down to 30 million. It should also be borne in mind that when Margaret Thatcher and Michael Heseltine were negotiating in Washington in August and asked for 1,000 million pounds in exchange for Britain's participation in SDI the United States firmly rejected the proposal.

Now let's have a look at the strategic reasons used by Washington. Many reliable military experts are very critical in their assessment of the capabilities of space armaments. A former chief science adviser of the British Defense Ministry, Mr Munson, published an article in the magazine RUSI in the summer last year devoted to military space systems in which he described these as unreliable, extremely vulnerable to countermeans and unable to create a leakproof umbrella. This appears especially true if it's recalled that the umbrella is being created not for Europe but for the United States. A British-American space deal would inevitably lead to serious deterioration in the strategic situation and to an unbridled arms race, which for its part would worsen European security.

UK'S OWEN TERMS USSR PEACE STEP 'CONSTRUCTIVE'

LD271753 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Vitaliy Ilyashenko video report from London; from the "International Panorama" program]

[Excerpt] The party conferences are over and Parliament has resumed work with many social issues to be debated. [video shows pan shot of River Thames from Westminster Bridge, general street scenes in Westminster area]

There is one subject which is coming more and more to the forefront in the political life of the British capital at the present moment. That is the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva. Millions of British people link their hopes for an improvement in the international situation with it. They are hoping that the United States will respond in a serious and business-like way to the new Soviet peace proposals. [video shows Ilyashenko speaking from Westminster Bridge]

The Soviet Union's new peace proposals were received in many different ways on the banks of the Thames. Whitehall's first reaction to the Soviet initiatives on disarmament was voiced by Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe literally the day after Comrade Gorbachev's speech in Paris.

In an interview for British television he welcomed the Soviet proposals and said that they would be closely studied, and that Britain would not say no to a Soviet-British dialogue. Then, as the British press writes, came cries from Washington to keep pace with its senior partner and not to rush ahead. The Reagan administration has embarked upon an operation of untying hands in relation to London. On 10 October, at the Conservative Party's annual conference, there was a different tone about Howe's speech. He said more about the West's Atlantic solidarity within NATO's framework and the U.S.'s position on the question of disarmament. The adoption of the Soviet proposals was surrounded on the whole by a framework of stipulations.

London has still not given an official reply to the proposal to conduct Soviet-British talks on nuclear arms limitation. Local observers are inclined to think that a reply can only be expected after President Reagan's meeting with the heads of Western states in New York. As far as British political and public figures are concerned, many people here believe that the new Soviet initiatives open up real possibilities for the success of the Geneva talks. [video shows more street scene; Howe speaking in Blackpool; Londoners reading papers; Ilyashenko continues, seated in armchair next to David Owen in a study with shelves of volumes behind them]

David Owen is the leader of the British Social Democratic Party. He was foreign secretary in the Labor government.

[Begin recording] [David Owen] in English with superimposed Russian translation] I believe that the Soviet proposals merit a serious response. They amount to a considerable reduction in nuclear weapons, which is what we are all striving for. However, the proposals as they are shaped at the moment, it seems to me, are unbalanced and will hardly be accepted by NATO and the United States. Nevertheless, the Soviet initiatives are an important and constructive step. Personally, I believe that diplomatic talks should now be conducted confidentially, behind closed doors, because there is too much propaganda over the question of disarmament from both sides.

I hope that the result of the meeting between Mr Gorbachev and President Reagan will be mutual understanding on a broad range of problems, and that it will go beyond just the question of disarmament but will embrace such problems as the situation in the Near East.

It is important that the leaders of the two great powers take upon themselves the commitment to attempt, by way of personal contacts, to solve complex international problems.

[Ilyashenko] What do you think of Comrade Gorbachev's proposal to hold bilateral Soviet-British talks on nuclear arms limitation?

[Owen] I've long been in favor of the idea of such talks. That, too, is the position of our Social Democratic Party. Historically, and from the point of view of security in Europe, Britain is not a part of the strategic nuclear potential in which the United States and the USSR are dominant. We want to have a minimum nuclear defense. That is why I believe it makes sense to discuss with the Soviet Union how we understand this minimum which may be accepted. I do not link it with the U.S. nuclear forces, although our nuclear potential is undoubtedly closely linked with U.S. strategy.

I believe that if we reduce, for example, the Trident missiles, which program my party supports, we may hope that the Soviet Union will in response show a readiness to embark on the further reduction of its own missiles.

[Ilyashenko] In this connection, what sort of reply on bilateral talks can be expected from Prime Minister Thatcher?

[Owen] I think that she will probably not give a clear answer. But I do not think that she will shut the door on talks. In the government's view, the time is not yet ripe for a bilateral dialogue on reducing Britain's nuclear weapons. So when the Soviet Union and the United States come to an agreement on reducing their nuclear potentials, then Britain, too, will be ready to discuss this question.

The British point of view is that Britain has at its disposal inconsiderable nuclear forces compared with the huge arsenals of the two great powers. And it makes sense to talk about them only following a serious accord between the USSR and the United States. I don't quite agree with that, and I take a more constructive position. In my opinion, it is possible to begin a British-Soviet dialogue now, but one has to be a realist. We cannot arrive at a bilateral agreement before the United States has reached an accord with the Soviet Union. [end recording]

NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE ON MISSILES BEGINS

PM241613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Drobkov report: "Preparing the Missile 'Pill'"]

[Text] Brussels, 23 Oct — The debate has begun in the States General (parliament) of the Netherlands on the problem of the siting of U.S. cruise missiles in that country. Opposition parties' deputies are criticizing the government for trying to justify the delivery of "cruise death" to the Woensdrecht military base. There is particularly sharp criticism of the attempts to push the relevant decision through parliament by a simple majority.

The deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles will substantially limit the Netherlands' sovereignty, since it will give Washington the potential to drag that country into a destructive conflict at its own discretion. The opposition parties and the broad movement of antiwar forces demand that the government and parliament not allow the missiles onto the Netherlands' soil. If the right-center cabinet of R. Lubbers decides nevertheless to consent to it, then the opposition demands that the relevant agreement with the United States be approved by two-thirds of parliamentary deputies. The ruling parties do not have that majority at present. As the press reports, even some deputies from the ruling parties are prepared to vote against the siting of missiles.

In order to sweeten the bitter missile pill, those who advocate deploying the missiles try to prove that the Netherlands will supposedly receive some kind of guarantee, that in the event of a conflict, the U.S. missiles could only be launched after "consultations" with the local government. But even R. Lubbers was forced to admit recently that giving the Netherlands that right is unacceptable to NATO, since it would put The Hague in a special position in relation to the other allies.

The concessions to Washington and its most bellicose NATO partners which are being made by the present Netherlands Government are also leading to a marked fall in the popularity of the coalition cabinet. According to a public opinion poll held at the end of September, the Christian Democrats and Liberals belonging to it risk losing a considerable number of votes at the next elections and being robbed of a parliamentary majority.

Representatives of the country's antiwar forces now state that the government's policy prompts them to come out still more resolutely against the nuclear threat.

The debates which have begun in The Hague are evidence of the unprecedentedly broad opposition of the Netherlands public to the missile plans.

ANDREYEV ON FINLAND'S ROLE IN DISARMAMENT PROCESS

LD270203 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Yuriy Andreyev commentary]

[Text] The new Soviet foreign political initiatives presented by Mikhail Gorbachev during his visit to France are directed, apart from the United States, to others, too, although naturally it depends on their attitudes whether it is possible to realize the enormous possibilities to strengthen peace connected with these initiatives. The Soviet initiatives have been directed to a great number of states as well as to statesmen and peaceloving public circles.

Of course it is understandable that Finland, like other West European states, is concerned over the amassing of nuclear weapons in Europe, which question has gained special urgency in the past few years since the United States started deploying Pershing and cruise missiles in the Western parts of our continent. President Mauno Koivisto has said with full justification that the new missile weapons in Europe do not contribute to creating security for the peoples of Europe, but on the contrary, increase the threat to their security. Finland's concern is caused by the possibility that her airspace is violated by U.S. cruise missiles, which have been deployed in Britain, the FRG and some other NATO countries for the purpose of striking targets on Soviet territory.

Striving to contribute to a reduction of the threat of a nuclear incident of the Soviet Union has proposed a new, very significant factor for its stance on medium-range nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union has expressed its readiness to conclude an appropriate agreement separately, without linking it to the question of strategic weapons. We cannot help seeing that such a Soviet step takes into account the interest expressed in Western Europe in a reduction of the number of U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons in Europe.

The Soviet initiatives aimed at improving the situation in Europe take into account a number of other steps in the implementation of which Finland, too, is quite clearly interested. Among these initiatives may be mentioned the extension of good-neighborliness and cooperation in the political and economic as well as humanitarian fields, and the exchange of common experiences in the protection of the environment between Finland and the Soviet Union. These initiatives also include the call to safeguard the continuity of the historic process started by the Helsinki Security Conference and encompass the drafting of mutually acceptable agreements at the Stockholm Conference.

Finland, which has done much for detente in Europe as well as for the success of the Stockholm Conference, could still do much to turn the developments in a positive direction in Stockholm.

International attention has also centered on the important idea, presented by Mikhail Gorbachev during his visit to France, of the establishment of nuclear-weapons free zones, also in Northern Europe. The Soviet Union has confirmed that it not only supports such ideas, but is prepared to participate in giving appropriate guarantees where they are needed. Finland's initiative for a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe as well as Finland's support for Sweden's proposal for the formation in central Europe of a corridor free from battlefield nuclear weapons are aimed in the same direction as the Soviet efforts. The Soviet Union holds the view that the formation of nuclear-free zones contributes to the freeing of the whole continent from nuclear weapons, both tactical and medium-range nuclear weapons.

The parallel efforts of the Soviet Union and Finland for creating security in Europe have made a significant contribution to European affairs. The importance of these efforts is undoubtedly growing now that real possibilities are opening up for ensuring a decisive turn in the development of events in Europe and for building a really peaceful Europe.

COMMUNIQUE WITH FRANCE STRESSES INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

LD261056 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, October 25 TASS — The 12th session of the Soviet-French mixed commission on scientific, technical and economic cooperation has ended here. Its participants have examined the results and prospects for trade, economic and scientific cooperation between the USSR and France, assessed progress in the fulfillment of inter-governmental agreements and the activity of Soviet-French mixed working groups.

The communique, released upon the results of the session's work, says that the sides confirmed the need for developing and strengthening fruitful cooperation which meets the vital interests of both states. The holding of the session soon after the visit to France of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev imparted particular importance to it. The commission's work was oriented at a further development of bilateral cooperation between the USSR and France in the spirit of the summit talks held.

The communiqué says that trade between the two countries has grown substantially over the period when the agreement on economic cooperation for 1980-1985 was in effect. These years have also witnessed the broadening of contacts and the strengthening of ties in medicine, power engineering, transport and computer engineering. Mixed groups continue their effective work in the oil, gas, chemical and food industries.

The commission decided to put emphasis on the development of industrial cooperation, specifically, on increasing mutual supplies of machines and equipment.

OVCHINNIKOV HITS UK RESISTANCE TO S. AFRICA SANCTIONS

PM240937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "London in Isolation"]

[Text] A routine conference of Commonwealth heads of states and governments has been held in Nassau (Bahamas). When establishing this organization, consisting of former British colonies and dominions, London hoped to preserve its influence in the states of the collapsed empire. Contrary to those schemes, however, Commonwealth conferences are increasingly platforms for criticism of Britain's foreign policy course.

The present conference coincided with the 25th anniversary of the UN General Assembly's historic declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples. It is no wonder that the conference was dominated by the question of the last center of colonialism — how to end apartheid in South Africa and give independence to Namibia without delay. This was where London's "human rights champions" appeared in a very unseemly light. Prime Minister M. Thatcher was essentially the only opponent of binding and all-embracing economic sanctions against South Africa's racist regime.

London tried to justify its position by arguments taken from Washington's propaganda arsenal. It argued that an economic and trade boycott could harm neighboring African countries and that sanctions would primarily affect the working strata, that is, the black population. Both arguments are groundless. The "frontline states," South Africa's neighbors, are suffering far more from the military provocations of the racists, who profit by their ability to act with impunity. As for the second argument, Washington and London for some reason completely forget working people when it comes to sanctions against Nicaragua or Poland, for example.

Urging the imposition of binding and all-embracing sanctions against South Africa, Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi at the same time demanded that political prisoners rotting in the racists' torture chambers be released. This opinion was supported by other participants in the debate. For that reason the execution of the well-known South African poet B. Moloise, which occurred during the Nassau conference, deepened even further the isolation of Pretoria's London advocates. It was only after lengthy talks behind the scenes that the Commonwealth members agreed on a compromise decision: to impose a number of limited, voluntary sanctions against Pretoria. They envisage, in particular, a ban on the sale of oil and weapons and the ending of government credits.

London's stance hardly enhances its prestige. The peoples of the former British colonies are entitled to ask whether it is a coincidence that the role of defender of apartheid is taken by the very government whose attitude to nonwhite immigrants is producing racial unrest in Britain, too.

WEST CONTINUES 'ANTI-BULGARIAN SLANDERS' IN AGCA TRIAL

LD270623 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Eduard Kovalev commentary]

[Text] At hearings in the Italian capital in the case of the attempt on the life of the Pope there is no end to attempts to resurrect the totally discredited Bulgarian connection in the crime on St Peter's Square. At the microphone is international journalist Eduard Kovalev.

The process in the hearings of the Rome lawsuit has shown that the Bulgarian connection fabricated by Western special services has no concrete foundation. The inventions of terrorist Agca concerning the complicity of Bulgarian citizens in the crime came to dust when matched with authenticated facts regarding the attempt on the life of the Pope. Agca himself got entangled in his own contradictory evidence. And yet the trial continues and the repeatedly refuted false accusations against Sergei Antonov and his compatriots are being dragged out again and again. Evidently the behind-the-scenes imperialist services have too great an interest in stirring up tension between East and West and in poisoning the international atmosphere still further. This is why more twigs are being tossed onto the waning fire of anti-Bulgarian provocations.

Judge Santiapichi ordered a repeat examination of the photograph taken at the time of the attempted assassination on St Peter's Square in Rome, allegedly bearing the likeness of Sergei Antonov. It had earlier been established that the face depicted there was that of a U.S. tourist who has made an appropriate official statement about it. But now another attempt is being made to prove what cannot be proved, that it is Antonov who was allegedly on the square at the moment of the assassination attempt. The calculation is, that if even experts can acknowledge that Antonov may be depicted in the photograph, that this alone will be enough to continue the slanderous anti-Bulgarian campaign.

Here I should like to recall a fact that seems to have been forgotten in the West. A group of highly qualified independent experts who last year studied the photograph purporting to show Antonov, came to the conclusion that the probability of its forgery could not be ruled out. The face of Antonov could with the aid of special techniques be accommodated on the negative with the real background, and then a new, forged negative could have been prepared. So reference to that photograph is basically unsound, and that is why the whole plot with the fresh photo examination should be regarded as a deliberate provocation by those who raised the question in court.

CDU BUNDESTAG DEPUTY TO HEAD DEUTSCHE WELLE

LD252313 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1554 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Sergey Sosnovskiy report]

[Text] Bonn, 24 Oct (TASS) -- West Germany's revanchists have received their latest "gift" from the state, presenting them with even greater opportunities for propagating their ideas. CDU Bundestag deputy, Hupka, one of the ringleaders of the infamous "League of Expelled Germans," has become chairman of the radio broadcasting council of the Cologne radio station "Deutsche Welle."

"Deutsche Welle" is the FRG propaganda mouthpiece for broadcasting to other countries. It is financed by the state and is participating actively in the psychological war against the socialist countries, which is being stepped up by Washington. Thus, a "Russian reaction" formed of various types of renegades and traitors, specializes in interference in the Soviet Union's internal affairs and in the dissemination of lies, slander and disinformation about the first country of socialism.

Now this weapon of psychological war has passed under the direct control of the arch-revanchist Hupka. Henceforth, the tones of revenge and "cold war" will be even more distinct in the station's activities.

Hupka's inauguration as chief boss of "Deutsche Welle" demonstrates the consolidation of the position of the "eternal yesterday's men," who benefit from official Bonn's patronage. Using the support of this guardianship, they have succeeded in expanding their influence, including inside the foreign political propaganda system.

KUWAIT PAPER: PLO's 'ABBAS LEAVES SFRY FOR USSR

OF251615 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 24 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] AL-QABAS has learned that Muhammad 'Abbas, alias Abu al-'Abbas, whom Italy has deported to the SFRY, left Belgrade for Moscow on board a Soviet plane immediately after he arrived there, and after reports which the SFRY Government received that the United States was making an attempt to kidnap him once again.

ISRAEL, USSR TO EXCHANGE REPRESENTATIVES

TA270746 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 27 Oct 85 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Within a few months, Israel and the Soviet Union will exchange "representatives of interests" holding diplomatic status who would be posted in foreign embassies in Moscow and Tel Aviv. The exchange of representatives may be the first step toward normalizing relations between the Soviet Union and Israel.

Prime Minister Peres will confer with the Soviet foreign minister within several months after the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting. The HADASHOT correspondent has learned that until that time there will be secret contacts between Jerusalem and Moscow to examine the relationship between the two countries.

President Reagan promised Peres that he would raise the question of the resumption of diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union and the issue of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union in his meeting with Gorbachev next month. Reagan accepts Peres' position that the Soviet Union can only take part in an international conference which would sponsor negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation on the condition that it resumes relations with Israel.

CPSU, PDRY LEADER EXCHANGE ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

LD261624 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Ali Nasir Muhammad, the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] have exchanged telegrams on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the signing of a treaty on friendship and cooperation. The telegram sent by the Soviet leadership said that this treaty is a firm foundation for the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our countries. The experience of 6 years testifies that on its basis solidarity links are getting stronger in the struggle against the policies of the aggressive forces of imperialism, and for peace and averting a nuclear catastrophe. Confidence is expressed that Soviet-South Yemeni cooperation will develop and be intensified further in the interests of security and peace in the Middle East and throughout the world. In the telegram from Muhammad, PDRY leader, the Soviet State's policy of supporting the Arab people's struggle, its help in strengthening their capability in confronting the forces of imperialism and Zionism are regarded highly. Muhammad went on to stress that the leadership of Democratic Yemen will do everything possible in the name of strengthening and intensifying solidarity between the two countries.

SOVIET ENVOY CANCELS LEAVE DUE TO KIDNAPPING

NC262040 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov has decided to cut short his leave in Moscow and return to Beirut. He has done so in order to follow up the case of the three Soviet diplomats kidnapped in West Beirut a month ago.

Search For Kidnapped Continues

LD251904 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] It has now been 25 days since four employees of Soviet establishments were kidnapped in West Beirut. All that time the appropriate competent bodies have undertaken efforts to find and release the hostages. An intensified search for those kidnapped is now underway in Beirut, its suburbs, and in Sidon. Special detachments of fighters of the Progressive Socialist Party, the Amal Movement and the Sidon nationalist organizations are combing the area, searching homes and interrogating the local inhabitants.

An official spokesman of the Amal organization, Shaykh (Al-Narmati) states that all the organizations which make up the national progressive forces of Lebanon have expressed their firm intention to render all-round assistance in searching for and rescuing the Soviet citizens. The Soviet Union, (Al-Narmati) noted, is a sincere friend of the Arab peoples and there is no way that its representatives could be treated as enemies.

While the search for the Soviet people goes on, the quest continues for the five Americans, four Frenchmen, an Italian and a Briton who were kidnapped earlier in Beirut.

The representatives of the national patriotic forces of Lebanon strongly condemn the actions of the organization which seized the hostages, and they demand the immediate release of all those who were captured and the strictest punishment for those guilty of this act.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ANC DELEGATION VISIT

PM280756 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Solidarity With Patriots"]

[Text] A delegation from the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) headed by Tabo Mbeki, member of the ANC National Executive Committee and chief of the information and propaganda department, was in our country 15 through 22 October at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries.

The guests had talks at the USSR Foreign Ministry, the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, APN, TASS, the PRAVDA editorial bureau, the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute, and the Progress Publishing House and met with representatives of the Soviet public.

During the talks the Soviet side stressed total support for the South African people's aspiration for freedom and democracy.

PROTOCOL SIGNED DURING VISIT BY GUINEA DELEGATION

PM251326 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Expands"]

[Text] Talks were held in Moscow 18 through 23 October with the Guinea economic delegation headed by J. Traore, member of the Military Committee for National Recovery (CMRN) and minister of planning and natural resources. Questions on implementing existing bilateral agreements were discussed.

An intergovernmental protocol was signed. It was signed by A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and J. Traore.

ECONOMIC OFFICIAL'S VISIT TO ETHIOPIA REPORTED

Sergeychik Tours Hydroelectric Project

EA241015 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Mikhail Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations, together with Comrade Mersie Ejigu, WPE Central Committee member and minister in the National Committee for Central Planning and Comrade Tekeze Shoa Aytenfiso, WPE Central Committee member and minister of mines, energy, and water resources, today visited the work on the Melka Wakena [bale region, southern Ethiopia hydroelectric [HEP] project.

A briefing was given during the visit by the projects chief expert, who used charts, on the progress of the HEP project.

Later Comrade Mikhail Sergeychik and other officials accompanied by the chief expert and other supervisors went on a tour of the work at the hydroelectric dam, the water drainage canal which enters the power generating building and gorge excavation, the employees accommodation, and various other working units.

Present during the ceremony were: Comrade Cezabegn Worke, WPE Central Committee member and first secretary of the Sale Region WPE Committee, Comrade Nesibu Taye, WPE Central Committee member and revolutionary Ethiopia's ambassador to the Soviet Union, members of the delegation accompanying Comrade Mikhail Sergeychik to the fifth Ethio-Soviet Joint Commission meeting and government officials.

It has been stated that work on the Melka Wakena HFP project is executed through the cooperation of the Governments of revolutionary Ethiopia, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

Mengistu Receives Sergeychik

LD270913 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] The general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, Mengistu Haile Mariam, has received Mikhail Sergeychik, the chairman of the Soviet Government committee for economic contacts with other countries. He heads a Soviet delegation to the sixth session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Ethiopian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, which has now ended in Addis Ababa. The Ethiopian leader expressed satisfaction with the successful work done at the session and said it will give a new impetus to extending fruitful contacts between the two countries. Mengistu Haile Mariam stressed the great importance for Ethiopia of the development projects carried out with the help of the Soviet Union.

Soviet Official Departs

EA252043 Addis Ababa Domestic Service Amharic 1700 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Mikhail Sergeychik has said his country will make sustained efforts to implement the agreements signed by revolutionary Ethiopia and the USSR. Comrade Mikhail Sergeychik, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, said this today in a statement at Bole International Airport before leaving for home after his 1-week working visit to Ethiopia, during which he signed agreements to assist our country's economic development.

Comrade Mikhail Sergeychik said during his tour on various parts of our country he had witnessed the importance of the development activities carried out by the working people of Ethiopia under the leadership of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE]. He also commended the work being done in various fields through the common desires and efforts of the Soviet and Ethiopian comrades. Comrade Mikhail Sergeychik said scientific, technical, trade and other cooperation under way since November last year had created favorable conditions for the implementation of joint projects and the promotion of revolutionary Ethiopia's economic development through short and long term programmes.

Comrade Mikhail Sergeychik was seen off at Bole International airport by Comrade Mersie Ejigu, WPE Central Committee member and [word indistinct] under the National Committee for Central Planning, and Comrade Gennadiy Andreyev the Soviet Ambassador to Revolutionary Ethiopia.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION COMPLETES WORK IN ADDIS ABABA

LD281218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Aleksandr Kramenov report]

[Summary] The sixth session of the Soviet-Ethiopian inter-governmental commission for economic, scientific-technical cooperation and trade has completed its work in Addis Ababa. It adopted a number of decisions on our country's participation in industrial and agricultural programs in Ethiopia using its water resources. For example, the tractor assembly plant in Nazret is to be expanded. It was built a year ago from a Soviet design and with our technical assistance. The Minsk Tractor Works is supplying the parts for the Ethiopian Nazret tractor.

The intergovernmental commission also adopted a number of decisions to speed up the construction of Malka-Wakana power station, one of the biggest in Africa. When it is commissioned electricity production in Ethiopia will be doubled. The earliest development of the valley of the Bara and Akoba River is envisaged. It is calculated that the commissioning of the first section alone of the project prepared by Soviet surveyors will enable the inhabitants of all the country's western regions to be fully supplied with food products.

Soviet specialists will soon be faced with commencing work on the undercurrent of the Awash River. The country's largest reservoir will be behind a dam to be built here. Wollo, the country's driest area, will become a region of guaranteed farming, with cotton farms springing up.

Soviet assistance in strengthening the country's national economy is highly appraised in Ethiopia. (Marci Gugo,) minister of the Central Planning Commission, says the Ethiopian Workers Party and the Revolutionary Government are carrying out intensive work to overcome the consequences of the severe drought and the projects being built with Soviet assistance are of immense significance in this work.

SHEVARDNADZE ARRIVES IN CUBA, MEETS CASTRO

LD272343 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] At the invitation of the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and the government, Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, has arrived in Havana on a friendly visit.

At the Jose Marti airport he was met by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic; Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic; Jesus Montana, candidate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the PCC Central Committee; Lionel Soto, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat; Isidoro Malmierca member of the PCC Central Committee and foreign minister of the Republic, and other officials.

Among the welcoming party was Comrade Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the Cuban Republic.

Visits Monuments, Attends Reception

LD280709 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Havana, October 28 TASS -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR who has arrived here on a friendly visit at the invitation of the leadership of the Communist Party and the Government of Cuba, laid flowers to monuments to Cuba's national hero Jose Marti and leader of the world proletariat Vladimir Lenin. They also saw sights in the Cuban capital.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca later held a reception in honor of the distinguished Soviet guest, at which members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Cuba were introduced to Eduard Shevardnadze.

The reception was attended by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and a deputy chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of Cuba, Jesus Montana, an alternate member of the Political Bureau and a member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and other officials.

ARGENTINA IMPOSES 'STATE OF SIEGE' 25 OCT

LD261711 Moscow TASS in English 0142 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, October 25 TASS -- The Argentine Government has announced a state of siege in the whole country for a period of 60 days to combat the mounting wave of political violence. According to the Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli, the siege does not affect meetings and rallies held in the run up to partial elections to the Chamber of Deputies of the national congress and to local elections. Freedom of speech is guaranteed.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH ARGENTINA ON ANNIVERSARY

Presidium Message

PM240941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Dr Raul Alfonsin, president of the Republic of Argentina,

Esteemed Mr President, on the centennial of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Russia and Argentina we send you and the friendly Argentine people congratulations and best wishes for success and prosperity.

People in our country have always had a deep respect and liking for the people of Argentina, their freedom-loving traditions, and rich culture. We note with satisfaction that during the years which have elapsed since the establishment of diplomatic relations we have traveled a considerable distance in the development of ties between our countries; our ties have become more varied, richer in content, and more stable. The history of relations between the USSR and Argentina provides an example of the fruitfulness of the ideas of peaceful coexistence and equitable cooperation between states with different social systems.

Such cooperation is especially important and necessary in the current exacerbated international situation. The Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to stop the world from sliding toward a thermonuclear catastrophe, curb military rivalry, prevent the spread of the arms race to space, and strengthen trust and cooperation between states. It is our profound conviction that these aims can be achieved only through the joint efforts of all countries and all peace-loving forces. We note with satisfaction that there is understanding in Argentina of the profound connection between the national development processes and the general state of international affairs and that the country's voice in favor of peace and detente is growing louder. The declarations by the six countries' heads of state and government, in whose elaboration Argentina actively participated, have a positive significance. The ideas expressed in these documents and the Soviet peace initiatives point in the same direction. The further strengthening of cooperation between our countries in the international arena could, in our view, make an important contribution to the relaxation of international tension. Effective measures aimed at a peaceful and just settlement of the conflict situations which exist in the world, including those in Central America, stronger opposition to the policy of interference in the affairs of the region's sovereign states, and defense of the right to self-determination and independent development would accord with the interests of strengthening security in the world.

We are confident that constructive Soviet-Argentine relations will continue to develop successfully in various spheres on a mutually advantageous basis and will contribute to an improvement of the international atmosphere.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Argentine President's Greetings

PM240949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

Mr Chairman, on the centennial of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries I would like to convey my congratulations on this anniversary.

It is significant that this jubilee is being observed at a time when the ties between our states set an example of fruitful cooperation. I am confident that my visit to your country at the kind invitation of the Soviet Government, in the framework of the celebrations marking this important anniversary, will prove an important milestone on the road toward the best utilization of the potential for bilateral cooperation and will contribute to the achievement of agreement in international life which is what our peoples are striving and hoping for.

Raul Alfonsin, president of the Republic of Argentina.

USSR, COSTA RICA TO ESTABLISH CONSULAR RELATIONS

PA261503 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Costa Rica and the Soviet Union signed an agreement yesterday afternoon calling for the development of consular relations.

The agreement was signed at the Foreign Ministry by Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez on behalf of Costa Rica and by Soviet Ambassador to Costa Rica Yuriy Pavlov representing the Soviet Union.

This agreement is in line with the Geneva Agreement. It was promoted because aspects which are considered important by both nations are taken into account in these relations.

Carlos Jose Gutierrez said that although it took a long time to sign the agreement, it will help both countries' citizens because it provides a legal basis for filing any kind of claim. The foreign minister said that consular relations with the Soviet Union will permit all sorts of relations [todos los tramites] between the two countries, which have maintained diplomatic and cultural relations for several years.

The Soviet ambassador said that the agreement will contribute to creating a more favorable environment for the development of relations.

VENEZUELAN COMMUNIST PARTY FORUM OPENS 24 OCT

PM251145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PCV Congress Opens"]

[Text] Caracas, 24 Oct -- The ceremonial opening of the routine Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela [PCV] has taken place here. Taking part in the congress are some 300 delegates, as well as representatives from 22 fraternal communist and workers' parties, including a CPSU delegation headed by G.V. Kolbin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Ulyanovsk CPSU Obkum.

The Venezuelan Communists' forum will discuss the Central Committee's report, which is to be delivered by PCV Secretary General Jesus Faria. The document "The Party, Its Tasks and Goals," proposes changes to the PCV rules, and addresses the question of the creation of the PCV Central Committee National Secretariat, and will elect a new Central Committee.

J. Faria made a short speech of greetings to the congress delegates and guests. He condemned the aggressive U.S. foreign policy course, reflected in the occupation of Grenada, the constant provocations against Revolutionary Nicaragua and other Central American peoples, and the general exacerbation of the international situation. One manifestation of U.S. aggression, he stressed, is the unequal economic relations imposed on the developing states. The Venezuelan people, a significant proportion of whom are in a state of poverty, experience the full effects of this for themselves.

In these conditions, J. Faria noted, tremendous responsibility rests with the country's Communists, who are displaying growing cohesion in the struggle for the working people's rights and who adhere firmly to the positions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The head of the CPSU delegation, addressing those present, wished the Venezuelan Communists great successes in the further strengthening of party ranks and in enhancing the party's prestige among the broad masses of the people, as well as in the struggle for democracy, national independence, and social progress. The struggle to fulfill the tasks which lie ahead, he stressed, forms an integral whole with the struggle in defense of peace and against imperialist plans for nuclear war.

CPSU Greets Congress

LD251237 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent greetings to the delegates of the Venezuelan Communist Party's Seventh Congress.

Our parties, the telegram says, are linked by enduring bonds of fraternal friendship based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Soviet Communists are well aware of the selfless struggle of the Venezuelan Communist Party to protect the vital interests of working people against the neocolonialist arbitrary actions of foreign monopolies, for the independent development of the country toward democracy and progress.

The CPSU Central Committee stressed that in the present circumstances of a worrying international situation, raising the level of activity and effectiveness of the antiwar movement has great significance, as well as strengthening the interaction of peace-loving forces and the fraternal solidarity of communist and working parties.

The greetings contain wishes to Venezuelan Communists for successes in the struggle for a happy future for their people, for peace, democracy, and social progress, and implementation of the tasks which the Seventh Congress of the Venezuelan Communist Party will decide.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON DRAFT NEW EDITION OF CPSU PROGRAM

Document Reported

LD251452 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 25 Oct 85

["CPSU Program: Draft New Edition" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 25 TASS -- "Formulating its policy towards former colonial and semicolonial countries, the CPSU proceeds from the assumption that the emergence of the formerly enslaved peoples onto the road of independence, the rise of dozens of new states and their growing role in world politics and in the world economy constitute one of the distinctive features of the present age," says the foreign-policy part of the draft new edition of the CPSU's programme, which was approved by a plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee earlier this month.

The draft program says that transition from capitalism to socialism and communism is the main content of the epoch. It formulates the CPSU's tasks for refinement in socialism in the Soviet Union and gradual transition to communism as well as its tasks on the international scene, in the struggle for peace and social progress.

The document says that the CPSU's ultimate goal is to build communism in the country, the all-round progress of Soviet society, its onward movement toward communism can and must be ensured by speeding up the country's socio-economic development. The draft pays much attention to the CPSU's social policy. It says, in particular, that as early as the next fifteen years it is planned to double the volume of resources channeled into meeting the requirements of the people.

The draft new edition of the CPSU's programme says that "the nationalities question inherited from the past has in the Soviet Union been successfully solved." Characteristic of the national relations in Soviet society at the present stage are both the continued flourishing of the peoples and nationalities and their steady coming closer together voluntarily on the basis of equality and fraternal cooperation. The document formulates new tasks in refining national relations in Soviet society.

The strategic avenue of development of Soviet society's political system lies through advancing Soviet democracy, the draft new edition of the Party Programme says. The leading force in this process is the CPSU-- the nucleus of Soviet society's political system. The Party, the draft says further, will continue working to ensure that the citizens' socio-economic, political and personal rights and liberties are extended and enriched and that ever more favourable conditions and guarantees are created for their full implementation.

The document devotes much space to issues of the international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State. "The USSR," it says, "makes no attempts on the security of any country West or East. It threatens no one, nor does it seek confrontation with any state, and it wishes to live in peace with all countries. The Soviet socialist state has been carrying aloft the banner of peace and friendship among the peoples ever since the Great October Revolution. The CPSU shall remain loyal to that Leninist banner."

The foreign-policy part of the draft new edition of the CPSU's Programme devotes considerable attention to strengthening relations with newly-free countries. The document, says, in particular:

"The newly-free peoples, as Lenin foresaw, are to play a great role in the destinies of mankind as a whole. The CPSU stands for the growing influence of these peoples to contribute more and more effectively to the cause of peace and social progress.

"The CPSU is consistently pursuing a line of expanding the Soviet Union's relations of [passage indistinct] respect for their independence and equality and supports the struggle of those countries against the neocolonialist policy of imperialism, against the survivals of colonialism, and for peace and universal security.

"The party attaches much importance to solidarity and political and economic cooperation with socialist-oriented countries. Every people is developing mostly by its own efforts the material and technical base needed to build a new society and seeking to improve the wellbeing and cultural standards of the masses. The Soviet Union has been doing and will continue to do what it can to render the peoples following that road assistance in economic and cultural development, in training national personnel, in building up their defences and in other fields.

"The CPSU is expanding its relations with the revolutionary-democratic (?parties) of newly-free countries. Especially close collaboration is being practised with those of them which are seeking to base their activities on scientific socialism. The CPSU stands for development of contacts with all national progressive parties adhering to anti-imperialist and patriotic positions.

"The practice of relations of the Soviet Union with newly-free countries has demonstrated that there also exist realistic grounds for cooperation with those emergent states which are following the capitalist road of development. That means interest in safeguarding peace, strengthening international security and ending the arms race. That means the worsening contradiction between the interests of the peoples and the imperialist policy of diktat and expansion. That means the understanding by emergent states of the fact that political and economic ties with the Soviet Union help to reinforce their independence.

"However differently newly-free countries may be and whatever road they follow, their peoples are united by a desire to develop independently, on their own, and to decide their affairs without foreign interference. The Soviet Union is fully in solidarity with them. It is beyond doubt for the CPSU that it is the sacred right of the newly-free countries to decide their destinies and to choose the type of social system.

"The CPSU speaks out in support of the just struggle waged by the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism and the oppression of transnational monopolies, for the assertion of the sovereign right to be master of one's own resources, for the restructuring of international relations on an equal and democratic basis, for the establishment of a new international economic order, and for delivery from the debt yoke imposed by the imperialists.

"The Soviet Union is on the side of the states and peoples repulsing the attacks of the aggressive forces of imperialism and standing up for their freedom, independence and national dignity. Solidarity with them nowadays also constitutes an important aspect of the overall struggle for peace and international security. The party sees it as its internationalist duty to render support for the struggle of the peoples who still are under the yoke of racism and who are victims of the apartheid system.

"The CPSU regards with understanding the goals and activities of the Non-Aligned Movement and stands for the enhancement of its role in world politics. The USSR will continue to be on the side of the non-aligned states in their struggle against the forces of aggression and the hegemonism and for overcoming disputes that arise and conflicts through negotiations, and will be opposed to the involvement of those states in military and political groupings. [sentence as received]

"The CPSU stands for the equal participation of newly-free countries in international affairs and for the enhancement of their contribution to the solution of the most important problems of our time. The interaction of those countries with socialist states is vastly important for strengthening the independence of the peoples, improving international relations and safeguarding peace.

"The alliance of the forces for social progress and national liberation is a guarantee of a better future for mankind."

The draft new edition of the CPSU's programme will be discussed in party organizations, at party meetings and conferences and then submitted for consideration by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, which opens next February.

Main Goals' Directions Noted

LD251438 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 25 Oct 85

["Draft New Edition of the CPSU's Programme" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 24 TASS -- "The Third Programme of the CPSU in its present edition is a programme for planned and all-round upgrading of socialism, for Soviet society's advance on to communism through accelerated national socio-economic development. It is a programme for peace and social progress," says the draft new edition of the Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which will be published for extensive discussion in party organizations, at party meetings and conferences.

It will be submitted for consideration by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, which opens in Moscow in February 1986.

The document says that the ultimate goal of the CPSU is to build communism in the country. The all-round progress of Soviet society, its onward movement toward communism can and must be ensured by speeding up the country's socio-economic development.

The document pays much attention to the CPSU's social policy. As early as the next fifteen years, it says, it is planned to double the volume of resources channelled into meeting the requirements of the people. The Programme's draft new edition devotes a prominent place to questions of further refining national relations in the USSR and developing the political system of Soviet society.

"The party shows concern," the draft says, "for the principles of the people's socialist self-government to be applied consistently in the administration of society and the state." It adds: "The party will continue working to ensure that the citizens' socio-economic, political and personal rights and liberties are extended and enriched."

The draft new edition of the Party Programme formulates the CPSU's tasks on the international scene. "The international policy of the CPSU," it says, "proceeds from the humane nature of socialist society, which is free from exploitation and oppression and has no classes or social groups with an interest in unleashing war."

The document singles out the following main goals and directions of the international policy of the CPSU:

- Provision of auspicious external conditions for refinement of socialist society and for advance to communism in the USSR, removal of the threat of world war and achievement of universal security and disarmament;
- Constant development and expansion of cooperation between the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries and all-round promotion of consolidation and progress in the world socialist system;
- Development of relations of equality and friendship with newly-free countries;
- Maintenance and development of relations between the USSR and capitalist states on basis of peaceful coexistence and businesslike mutually beneficial cooperation;
- Internationalist solidarity with communist and revolutionary-democratic parties, with the international working class movement and with the national-liberation struggle of the peoples.

There is no loftier or more responsible mission than that of safeguarding and strengthening peace and curbing the forces of aggression and militarism for the cause of life for the present and future generations," the draft new edition of the CPSU's programme says. "A world without wars, without weapons is the ideal of socialism."

Continuity, Innovation in Program

D262127 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Oct 85

Commentary by Georgiy Lukich Smirnov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, director of the Institute of Philosophy of the USSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of sciences]

Text] At the moment all of us are concerned with the new edition of the program which was published today. Each person will have of course his own impression, but I think that everyone will have once common impression -- that the October plenum of the party's Central Committee will enter history as a special plenum at which the documents were discussed and approved which will predetermine the development of our party and country for many years.

A very important thought which sounded in the report of Comrade Gorbachev and in the speeches of other participants in the plenum, is the idea of continuity which characterizes the new edition of the CPSU program and the creative approach towards analysis of modern processes and problems, because our party is the party of the masses, the party of the working class, the party of the revolutionary renovation of the world, the party of scientific communism.

Fidelity to the ideas of communism, according to Lenin's idea has already very much distinguished all the programs which have been adopted by our party at the different stages of its history. As far as the creative approach to it is concerned, of course a lot of time will have to be spent on a deep, detailed study of new edition of the party's program.

Let us take such a part, which though it was written on the basis of the old program text and preserves its main points, yet has absorbed a new experience and a new vision of the word -- the communist perspective of the USSR and the necessity to accelerate social and economic development. A very interesting and profound section -- in many ways an absolutely innovative one -- is the section which incorporates both the April plenum of the Central Committee and the meeting on the acceleration of the scientific and technical progress. I am talking about the section: Economic strategy of the party. The new edition of the program provides for an increase in labor productivity for the forthcoming 15 years of 130-150 percent.

This is of course a very complex, great and responsible task, but it is vitally important for us to carry it out. But there is, in turn, a decisive condition for the performance of this key task: I have in mind the raising of the role of the human factor and the boosting of the labor and political activity of the masses.

At the plenum Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said that a party such as ours must have a socially strong policy. I would say that two aspects of the significance of social policy are involved. On the one hand, social policy is regarded as a condition for the acceleration of socioeconomic development, as a condition for the strengthening of the unity of our society, of the might of our society. And that is correct. And on the other hand, social policy is directly geared to the development of man, the human personality, the development of his rights and liberties, the development of the socialist way of life.

At the end of the day, why are we building industrial plants and developing production? Naturally, on the one hand to strengthen our defense capability and the might of the state. That is natural in the contemporary world. But all the same, the main thing here is that our economic development is geared to the all-round development of man's capacities and abilities. This is the theme enshrined in the first works of Marx and Engels, the theme that runs through all the works of Lenin and all the party's keynote documents. In the new draft edition of the Party Program this theme is present in full measure.

The party's socially strong policy is a policy geared to the development of man's capacities and abilities in contemporary circumstances, the capacities and abilities of Soviet man. Just such a description of the party's social policy at the contemporary stage is given in the section dealing with the main tasks of the party's social policy.

I should like to say a few more words in conclusion: The new draft edition of the Party Program contains very important clauses which define the present historical period as a turning point in our history, there are clauses about the new type of civilization which is now being affirmed on earth.

AUCCTU on Document Discussion

PM251419 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the AUCCTU Presidium"]

[Excerpt] The CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum decisions are receiving enthusiastic approval and unanimous support from Soviet people, generating a new surge of creative energy and initiative on their part, and demonstrating the indissoluble unity of the party and the people. This was said by participants in an enlarged session of the AUCCTU Presidium held on 19 October.

Leaders of trade union central committees, a number of republic and oblast trade union councils, and AUCCTU departments and subordinate organizations took part in the presidium's work.

AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev delivered a report "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum and the Tasks of Trade Union Organizations in Taking Part in Discussing and Explaining the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period through the Year 2000."

The speaker stressed the historic significance of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the enormous political importance for Soviet trade unions among others of M.S. Gorbachev's report to the CPSU Central Committee October plenum and the documents adopted by it. It is essential to make full use of trade unions' existing potential and their organizations' extensive, all-embracing network to reach all working people and help them to assimilate well the party's program goals and tasks and the point of our domestic and foreign policy. It is important that every worker should be aware of the objective need to substantially speed up the socioeconomic development of society as the basis for increasing the people's prosperity and consolidating the socialist motherland's socialist might and its successful struggle for peace and the peoples' security.

Academician on Significance

LD270037 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Report by Academician Fedoseyev, from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The drawing up and nationwide discussion of the new edition of the CPSU program is a major event in the life of the party and the entire Soviet people, and is of huge international significance. At the recent plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev gave a comprehensive description of the content and meaning of the new edition of our program. The first thing one should stress is the continuity in the development of the theory and in the policy directives [untanovka] of the party. This is a fundamental issue. Our party has won high authority in the world communist movement and the high and firm support of the Soviet people by its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and its consistency in theoretical and fundamental propositions from the previous text which have stood the test of time. At the same time, a whole series of formulations and points in the program had to be reinterpreted and a series of a tenets had to be made more precise. The main thing is that the new text of the program has been enriched with new fundamental tenets. This accords with the spirit and creative method of Marxist-Leninism and the program has indeed been enriched with many new and fundamental tenets. These are based, as can be seen from the published text, upon the party documents over the recent period, in particular, the decisions of the April plenum of the Central Committee, the results of the June conference on matters of scientific and technical progress, and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's keynote speeches, which give a comprehensive description of the contemporary stage of the life of our society and of world development, and which contain a detailed conception -- one which has been worked out in an all-round manner -- of acceleration of social and economic development of our country, stressing the utmost use of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution.

The text of the program gives a more precise description of the contemporary epoch, taking into account the intensification of the aggressiveness and reactionary policies of imperialism.

The tenets of the contemporary period in regard to the activities of the progressive forces are also made more specific. The mass democratic movements which to a more or less degree have an antiwar and anti-imperialist orientation are also singled out.

Attention should be drawn to the fact that the text of the program defines more precisely the level reached in the social development of our society. Avoiding anticipation, the current edition of the program indeed makes clear that it is a program for comprehensive, planned, further improvement of the socialist society built in our country, a program for further progress towards communism on the basis of the acceleration of socioeconomic progress.

Our party has put forward a concept, worked out in an all-round way, of peace and international security. Our program is therefore at the same time a program of peace and social progress in the interests of the whole of mankind.

Kudryavtsev Commentary

LD280028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] We are discussing the new draft edition of the CPSU program. Taking part in our bulletin is Academician Vladimir Nikolayevich Kudryavtsev, director of the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences:

[Kudryavtsev] As a sociologist and lawyer I would like to dwell on just one section of the draft new edition of the program for development of the political system of Soviet society. The political system of our country, our society, will develop along the path of further perfection of Soviet democracy. That is the strategic line of our development in general, which is based on the Leninist policy. The draft program stresses that, as every working person in our country knows, the Soviet person has every opportunity to express and implement his will as a citizen and his interests, he has all the benefits which socialism provides for him. We have a principle -- no rights without obligations, no obligations without rights. The CPSU will continue to persistently strive for every Soviet person to be educated in the spirit of this principle, in the spirit of a clear understanding of the unity of his rights, freedoms and obligations. A key issue in the party's policy is the development and strengthening of the Soviet socialist state, and the fuller and fuller unfolding of its democratic, people-wide character. The party attaches great importance to the improvement of the system of soviets at all levels, and to the guaranteeing of free and all-round discussion of the personal and professional qualities of candidates for deputy, so that the most worthy and trustworthy people are elected to the soviets. The draft program stresses the importance of the further improvement of the state apparatus. Manifestations of bureaucracy and formalism, departmentalism and parochialism must be persistently eradicated. The program stresses that dishonesty, abuse of one's position, self-seeking, a striving to make oneself richer, nepotism and other shortcomings must be decisively stopped and harshly punished. The strengthening of the foundation in law of the life of the state and society has been and remains the object of constant concern of the party. The matter concerns the further observance and strengthening of socialist legality and of law and order, and improvement in the work by people's courts and other organs of justice.

The draft CPSU Program is imbued with the spirit of legality, the spirit of the strengthening Soviet democracy, of the expansion and stepping up of the participation of the working people in resolving state and social affairs, and these provisions of the program, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed in his report to the October CPSU Central Committee plenum, these guidelines for the development of our political system in turn promote the further economic and social development of society, the further enhancement of the wellbeing of the Soviet people.

SUPREME SOVIET SESSION SET FOR 26 NOVEMBER

LD260924 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decided to convene the fourth session of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of the 11th convocation on 26 November 1985 in the city of Moscow.

GRISHIN CHAIRS MEETING ON OCTOBER FESTIVITIES

PM251230 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 85 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Capital Prepares for Great October Holiday"]

[Excerpts] A routine session of the party gorkom commission for the preparation and holding of the celebrations of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Moscow was held yesterday at the party gorkom under the chairmanship of V.V. Grishin first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the commission session.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS CULTURE COLLEGIUM SESSION

PM250933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Cultural Workers' Tasks"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the USSR Ministry of Culture collegium with the participation of the culture ministers of the union republics and leaders of cultural, artistic, and sports institutions and creative unions was held 23 October.

The collegium analyzed the state of work, defined the tasks of cultural and artistic organs and institutions in preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress, and examined progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures to Improve the Use of Club Institutions and Sports Facilities."

The session was addressed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENTS SUMMARIZED

PM241210 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by agrometeorologist S. Malikova under the rubric "USSR Hydrometeorology Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Moderately warm weather was recorded over most of the USSR's European territory in the first half of the 10-day period. It became colder everywhere at the end of the 10-day period. Precipitation was recorded in the south of the North Caucasus region, in the western oblasts of the Ukraine, in Belorussia, in the Baltic republics, and in the Northwest and Northern regions. The most significant precipitation (20-50 mm, and more in places) fell in Stavropol and Krasnodar Krays, in the southern and western oblasts of the Ukraine, in Belorussia, the Baltic republics, the northwest and northern regions, and in the south of the Central Region. Snow cover between 1 and 6 cm in depth was recorded in the east of the Northern region, in most of the Volga-Vyatka region, and in the northern half of the Urals region.

Northeast of a line joining Petrozavodsk, Kalinin, Orel, Voronezh, and Volgograd the active growth of winter grain crops ended. Crops here were mainly at the tillering stage. Winter grain crops were growing in the remaining regions of the European part of the USSR.

Cold weather persisted in the crop farming regions of western Siberia and northern Kazakhstan at the start of the 10-day period. Winter grain crops here were in a state of winter dormancy. Air and soil surface frosts (from minus 12 to minus 4 degrees) were recorded everywhere. It then grew warmer. Precipitation in the form of rain, sleet, and snow fell mainly for 1-3 days. The greatest amount of precipitation (11-30 mm, and more in places) was in the east of Tomsk and Kemerovo Oblasts, the south of Altay Kray, Semipalatinsk Oblast, and in places in east Kazakhstan, Taldy-Kurgan, Dzhambul, and Chimkent Oblasts. In certain rayons in Omsk and Novosibirsk Oblasts, Altay Kray, and Semipalatinsk and east Kazakhstan Oblasts there was snow cover 1-10 cm deep.

Average air temperature over the 10-day period was near normal in the crop farming rayons of eastern Siberia and 2 degrees below normal in the south of Krasnodar Kray. In certain rayons in Krasnoyarsk Kray and Irkutsk Oblast there was snow cover 1-5 cm deep. Frosts (from minus 10 to minus 4 degrees) were recorded in the far east. Precipitation fell for 1-3 days. The most significant precipitation (15-40 mm, and more in places) was in Khabarovsk Kray, the northern half of Maritime Kray, and the northeast of Amur Oblast.

In the central Asian republics the drop in temperature on the first day of the 10-day period was accompanied by precipitation in the form of rain and sleet. Snow cover formed temporarily in places. Frosts were recorded everywhere (with the exception of southern Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Fergana Oblast, and southwest Turkmenia). It grew warmer in the second half of the 10-day period and the growth of winter crops resumed. Between 1-20 mm of precipitation fell over most of the territory.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 24-25 OCT

LD270816 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 24-25 October 1985. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

24 October

SELKSYA ZHIZN reports that rice has been threshed on 560,000 hectares [ha] -- 86 percent of sown land. Ripe corn on the cob remains to be harvested on 670,000 ha. Sugar beet has been lifted on more than 3 million ha -- 91 percent of the sown area. Over 7 million metric tons of raw cotton has been procured. Potato lifting is coming to an end. Vegetables have been harvested on 82 percent of the land (0600)

Saratov Oblast machine operators are plowing the last planned areas of autumn plowland. This makes more than 4.2 million ha of land ready for spring sowing. Two-thirds of this area has been plowed with flat blades, without turning over the soil. This method counteracts wind erosion and contributes to the accumulation of moisture in the soil. (0700)

Farms in the Ukraine are approaching the end of the sugar beet harvest. Around 38 million tons have already been accumulated. However, it is alarming that not all of the harvest has been transported from the fields, where more than 2 million tons of sugar beet has piled up. The Ministry of Motor Transport and the State Committee for Agricultural Machinery in the republic sent fewer trucks than planned for the transportation of the sugar beet, and they are not always being used in the best manner on the farms. (0700)

25 October

More than 1 million tons of raw cotton has arrived at procurement points in Turkmenia. The cotton harvest here is nearing completion. (0304)

The Bashkir sugar beet harvest is coming to an end; so far a million tons of the crop has been sold to the state, more than a quarter of which has already been processed. (0500)

Farms in Tajikistan have procured more than 1.6 million tons of coarse feed for public stockbreeding, according to the republic's Central Statistical Administration. This is above their task for the year, and procurement of silage and succulent feed is continuing (900).

The best rice harvest in Uzbekistan has been obtained in Khorezm Oblast. By this morning 1000,000 tons had been threshed there. Intensive technology is being used on virtually the whole of the oblast's rice area. (0900)

The sugar beet harvest is now almost complete in Belgorod Oblast where the crop now covers 160,000 ha, one of the largest areas of sugar beet in the RSFSR. More than 3.5 million tons of beet have already reached procurement points. (1000)

Farms of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR have handed 300,000 tons of cotton over to the state. (1400)

The 200,000th metric ton of fine-fiber cotton was delivered today to Tajik procurement stations; over 100,000 tons are still to be procured. Its main fields are situated in the Vaksh valley, where harvesting is proceeding successfully notwithstanding the complex weather conditions. (1600)

Farmers at Tambov Oblast have procured 1.6 million tons of sugar beet as of today, which is 75 percent of the yearly plan. (2050)

JANUARY-SEPTEMBER LIVESTOCK FIGURES REPORTED

PM251815 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 42, October 1985 signed to press 15 Oct 85 p 17

["Statistical Report" on January-September stockraising performance: "Livestock Raising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received USSR Central Statistical Administration data on the state of livestock raising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in January-September 1985.

Most of the country's farms made skillful use of the favorable grazing conditions and ensured an increase in the production and sales to the state of meat, milk, eggs, and other livestock products. Collective contracts and two-shift work are becoming ever more widely established in stockraising sectors and this is contributing to an improvement in animal productivity at minimum expenditure in terms of labor and funds.

I. Production of Livestock Products

In January-September the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in the production of livestock products:

Indicators	January-September 1985	January-September 1985 as percentage of January-September 1984
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter in live weight) — thousand metric tons	13,441	103
of which:		
cattle	7,570	104
hogs	3,365	101
sheep and goats	767	95
poultry	1,739	107
Gross milk yield — thousand metric tons	61,443	102
Average milk yield per cow — kg	2,007	102
Hens eggs — millions	40,809	103
Average number of eggs laid	163	101

Compared with the same period last year meat production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 393,000 metric tons. Production increased on farms in nearly all the union republics, except Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Tajikistan. In the RSFSR the biggest increases in meat production were on farms in Magadan, Kamchatka, Tomsk, Belgorod, Ivanovo, Murmansk, Irkutsk, and Astrakhan Oblasts, Kalmyk ASSR and North Ossetian ASSR.

The gross milk yield for January-September 1985 was 1,226,000 metric tons more than in January-September last year. Milk production increased at livestock units in all union republics except Uzbekistan. In the RSFSR the biggest increases in milk production were on farms in Orel, Kamchatka, Lipetsk, Kursk, Voronezh, Belgorod, Magadan, and Kurgan Oblasts, North Osetian and Dagestan ASSR's and some other autonomous republics, krais, and oblasts.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the aforementioned period increased by 1,077,000,000. The biggest increases in egg production were on farms in Tajikistan, Kirghizia, Uzbekistan, and Georgia.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products from Kolkhozes, Sovkhoses, and Other State Farms

Type of products purchased	Purchased During January-September 1985	January-September 1985 as percentage of January-September 1984
Livestock and poultry (live weight) — thousand metric tons	13,278	103
Milk — thousand metric tons	55,037	103
Eggs — millions	38,049	103

The volume of sales of livestock and poultry to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and other state farms during the 9 months increased by 335,000 metric tons compared with the same period last year.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 1,347,000 metric tons. There were increases in sales of these products to the state on farms in all union republics except Uzbekistan. In the RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Orel and Kamchatka Oblasts, North Osetian ASSR, and Kurgan, Murmansk, Belgorod, Voronezh, Kursk, Lipetsk, Tambov, Vologda, Pskov, Novgorod, Irkutsk, and other oblasts increased their milk sales.

Sales of eggs to the state in January-September 1985 increased by 1,060,000,000 compared with the same period last year.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products in the Union Republics.

	January-September 1985 as a percentage of January-September 1984					
	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	103	102	103	103	103	103
RSFSR	102	100.9	102	100.9	101	102
of which:						
Nonchernozem zone	102	100.7	102	102	101	102
Ukraine	106	103	103	106	104	103
Belorussia	110	105	101	111	106	102
Uzbekistan	95	90	108	98	95	108

Kazakhstan	97	105	103	96	106	103
Georgia	107	106	106	108	107	105
Azerbaijan	106	102	100.1	106	102	102
Lithuania	105	103	103	104	103	104
Moldavia	105	106	103	104	107	102
Latvia	107	105	100.2	107	106	103
Kirghizia	104	103	113	99.6	102	113
Tajikistan	99.6	102	114	99.9	102	115
Armenia	107	102	103	108	104	100.9
Turkmenistan	103	105	99.2	106	104	100.8
Estonia	102	101	97	101	102	99.1

Moreover, procurement organizations purchased 396,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry and 573,000 metric tons of milk from personal subsidiary plots.

IV. Livestock numbers

As of 1 October 1985 kolkhozes and sovkhoses had 95.4 million head of cattle, including 29.4 million cows. There were 60.3 million hogs and 121 million sheep and goats. There were 777.1 million head of poultry, an increase of 22.1 million.

It is a matter of days before livestock move into winter quarters. Farms are continuing to replenish their feed stocks by harvesting root crops and other later crops and cutting grass a second time. It is necessary to keep a careful record of forage procurements and ensure safe storage and rational utilization of all stocks.

Much remains to be done to prepare livestock units and complexes for the winter period. It is important to overhaul buildings properly, check machinery, and make ready all available feed preparation plants and utilities to ensure that they are operating properly.

Special attention should be paid to creating favorable cultural and everyday conditions for livestock raising workers and seeing to all their needs, enabling them to work at full efficiency.

This will continue to a successful winter period at livestock units.

RSFSR BEET HARVEST PROGRESS VIEWED

PM251409 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[G. Yuryev "Agricultural Review": "Beets: From the Field to the Refinery"]

[Excerpt] The sugar beet harvest is now probably one of the main concerns of farmers in the RSFSR. This work calls for an all-out effort. In the conditions of late fall the weather is making the lifting of the root crop particularly difficult, so that much depends on the know-how and skill of machine operators and clever maneuvering of machinery.

More than 90 percent of the area allocated to this crop has been harvested. The overall picture is very varied and indicates once again that ultimately everything depends on people. Sugar beet growers in the Altay, Mordovia, Tataria, and Gorkiy and Ulyanovsk Oblasts are already completing the lifting of the sweet root crop.

MOSCOW REPORTS OCT 25 SATELLITE LAUNCHES

'COSMOS-1699'

LD261031 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0955 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow: 26 Oct (TASS) — On Friday [25 Oct], the Soviet Union launched the latest artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1699 to continue outer space research. It has been put into orbit with the following parameters: Initial period revolution — 89.6 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) — 364 km; minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee) — 177 km; inclination of orbit — 67.3 degrees.

The apparatus on board the satellite is functioning normally.

'COSMOS-1700'

LD261039 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0957 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, 26 Oct (TASS) — On Friday, [25 Oct], the Soviet Union launched another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1700. The satellite carries scientific apparatus for continuing the study of space, and experimental apparatus for relaying information by telegraph and telephone. The latter operates on the centimeter waveband.

The satellite has been launched into circular orbit with the following parameters: distance from earth's surface: 35760 kilometers; inclination to equatorial plane: 1.4 degree; period of revolution: 23 hours 51 minutes.

The apparatus on board the satellite is working normally.

WORK PROGRAM OF ORBITAL COMPLEX REPORTED

LD251535 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS — TASS correspondent reports from the mission control centre:

Vladimir Vasyutin, Viktor Savinykh, and Aleksandr Volkov continue their work in orbit.

Today's programme of work on board the orbital complex "Salyut-7-Soyuz T-14-Cosmos-1686" includes medical experiments, maintenance operations on equipment and instruments, adjustment and control checking of scientific instrumentation, and exercises under the physical training programme.

Under the programme of medical check-up, comprehensive investigations of the cosmonauts' cardio-vascular systems during the performance of physical exercises on veloergometer are being carried out. Physiological parameters are registered by means of the "Aelita" and "Reograf" multi-functional clinical instruments. The obtained information makes it possible to assess the state of the cosmonauts' blood circulation systems and their fitness for work.

The results of trajectory measurements show the following parameters of the orbit of the piloted complex: Maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 375 kilometres; minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 357 kilometres; period of revolution -- 91.6 minutes; inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

According to the telemetred information and the crew's reports, the flight is proceeding normally.

The cosmonauts are in good health and feel well.

SYNTHETIC FUEL 'PROTOTYPE' SYSTEM IN TULA

LD280932 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- A synthetic fuel installation has been assembled at a coal field near the ancient Russian city of Tula in the Moscow region.

It is currently processing coal into a semi-finished product, paste, but everything is ready for making also the final product, motor fuel, a TASS correspondent was told at the Soviet Ministry of Coal Mining.

The experimental installation which has no analogues in the world, will use only a minimum of energy and a comparatively low pressure of 100 atmospheres to convert every five tons of coal into hundreds of kilograms of liquid fuel.

The Tula system is a prototype for high-tonnage motor synfuel plants to be built in the Kansk-Achinsk coal basin in Siberia.

Scientists believe that these plants will be producing several million tons of synfuel a year at the threshold of the century.

Plans for comprehensive utilization of brown coal are also fixed on the Kansk-Achinsk Basin whose estimated coal reserves run into an enormous 600 kilometers from west to east and is shallow enough to be strip-mined at a low cost.

Coal from the basin will fuel seven large-capacity local electrical power stations as well as nearby facilities in oil and metallurgical industries.

The problem is that local coal cannot be transported over long distances or kept in storage for long.

It arrives cracked friable even to Krasnoyarsk which is just 150 kilometers away.

It is this problem that has made scientists devise technology for processing Kansk-Achinsk coal into motor oil and diesel fuel which are in ever higher demand.

AFGHANISTAN VETERAN'S EXPERIENCES RECOUNTED

PM231145 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 85 Second Edition p 4

[Article by correspondent Captain First Class M. Lukanin under the rubric "Reflecting on Circumstances": "Returning"]

[Text] During the summer one would often encounter Igor Levko at the Leninskiy Rayon Military Commissariat in Moscow Oblast. His plant comrades joked about it, saying: You are working a second shift there. One or two hours is not a shift, of course, but Reserve Sergeant Levko still managed to get a lot done in that time.

The Reserve Sergeant's conversation was of army life, and the draftees invariably listened very attentively; after all, Igor had served as a member of the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

Certainly Levko could have used his free time in other ways. But when he returned after serving in the forces to his home, Vidnoye, he was aware that he was the center of attention. At the military commissariat and the raykom he was told: "You are now in a special position and you simply have no right to remain in the shadows." Igor realized himself that he would not be able to shun active public life and that other people had a use for his army experience.

"People who have had experience in the army, particularly in Afghanistan," a rayon military commissariat officer, Major K. Krasushkin (who had himself, incidentally, performed his international duty on Afghan soil) told me, "Soon find their feet in civilian life and are the pride and joy of our rayon. Their characters display a very distinct willingness to do the most difficult jobs. Their example means a very great deal for young people. Take Reserve Private Igor Malyshev. He works on highway construction, yet he returned home wounded...."

Maj K. Krasushkin named some of yesterday's soldiers and today's shock production and agricultural workers, and I was reminded of my meeting with Hero of the Soviet Union Afanasiy Ivanovich Ivannikov, who had been commander of a Northern Fleet mine-sweeper during the war. On being transferred to the reserve, to many people's surprise he went to work as leader of a team of concrete workers. After a few months he was summoned to the director.

"Quite by chance we learn that you are a hero, yet you are doing a concrete workers' job."

"Team leader," Ivannikov corrected him.

"Anyway, it's no good. As of tomorrow I can offer you the post of my deputy."

"If I did not have a Gold Star," Ivannikov replied, "I would probably accept."

His team was the best at the enterprise. An unremarkable fellow who subsequently became USSR Pilot-Cosmonaut Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Yuriy Romanenko was an apprentice in the team at the time. Hero educates hero...

That was the front soldier's view of duty in peacetime, civilian life. And this is how people with army experience view their duty today. This applies in particular to people who have returned from Afghanistan.

People of duty, they become actively involved in the country's labor life, and this brings them together with the generation of front veterans whom we are trying to emulate and with whom our children will also compare themselves...

I think that reserve soldiers are in such demand in labor collectives primarily because they are generally regarded as reliable people with settled beliefs and views. Yes, the army has a great deal to offer. But young people still need wise advice after army service, especially during psychological adjustment to the new life situation. They can find it very difficult to choose their own path. Especially in the kind of situation reserve Private Viktor Plamadyala described in his letter to the editorial office.

"I need your advice and your help," he wrote to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. He had just recently done his military service as a member of the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan. He was a gasoline tanker driver. Once his convoy had been fired on by duashmans. His legs had been peppered by submachine gun bullets, but Viktor still managed to save his "Ural." Blood gushing from his wounds, he took the tanker out of range of the guns. He was awarded a "For Combat Services" medal.

The serious wounds required a long course of treatment. Afterwards Plamadyala returned to his parents' home in Moldavia, to his native village of Ulma.

"At 19 I was an invalid. I have not yet found work and am living on an invalidity pension," Viktor reported in his letter. "The question of accommodation has not been solved either..."

It is always painful to read letters implying an unsettled future. But it was hard to believe that today someone who had been wounded should have encountered indifference and callousness on the part of fellow countrymen.

So I had an assignment. From the outset, however, it was clear that there was no question of the reserve soldier's material security having been neglected.

From a meeting with Lieutenant Colonel G. Koshuba, Kutuzovskiy Rayon Military Commissariat, and M. Byrsa, director of the "Ulma" sovkhos-cum-processing center, it transpired that Plamadyala's housing problem could have been solved long ago: A detached house in the village had been earmarked for him. Then I was shown the spacious cottage with a garage for the free car Viktor had received and with a plot planted with fruit trees. The door was locked; the house was awaiting its owner.

Sovkhos director Mikhail Pavlovich Byrsa knows every sovkhos family well. He has visited the Plamadyalas on several occasions. Ivan Vasilyevich, the head of the family, fought in the war and is well known in the village. He and his wife, Yelena Mitrofanovna, have raised 10 children most of whom have left the village and are now living elsewhere.

"So he decided to leave too," Viktor's father remarked disapprovingly when we met him. "We tried to make everything right for him. You live, you raise a family, and put down deeper roots. He wouldn't accept it, he was always fighting against something..."

Even before I had met Viktor my picture of him had gradually changed as a result of what I had seen and heard. I automatically thought of Igor Levko and Igor Malyshev who had remained loyal to the home where they had been brought up and who had clear goals. So what had happened to Viktor?

In Afghanistan he would do anything. Every trip along the snaking mountain paths could have been his last. But the soldier never had any doubts. He knew that it was his duty as a soldier to be taking those risks. He had known it since he was a child: that is how he had been taught and raised; that is how everyone around him during his short life had lived and thought. And when the bullets ripped through the cab of his tanker, Private Plamadyala faced the danger with calm courage. Every second of his life was so utterly clear. Nothing could have shaken the soldier at that moment.

His ears rang for a long time with the roar of the truck's engine as he saved it from the bandits. Whenever he dozed off in his bunk in the tent his memory would return to the events on the mountain road. Then other thoughts gradually began to impinge — thoughts about the future. There, when the dushmans attacked, his comrades could not leave him in the lurch. But here he felt somehow uncertain. The hot breath of the lofty thoughts to which he had become accustomed in his platform kind of receded into the background. It also became clear that he was in for a long period as an invalid and he would have to forget about his favorite speciality — driving. That was when the soldier lost his grip. Imperceptibly, without realizing it.

For any person, especially a young person, a serious wound is a psychological wound as well. We remember from the war years that, aside from medical treatment, friendly attention, and moral support are necessary to find the inner strength to heal. But for Viktor, thinking about the future turned out to be thinking about square meters of accommodation, warrants for the sanatorium, a free "Zaporozhets" car... Yes, they talked to him about this too when he was undergoing treatment, at the military commissariat, at the rayon social security department, at the sovkhos-cum-processing plant board, at the Komsomol committee... They talked sincerely, genuinely wanting to help, implying that he still had a clear view of what was important in life and what was secondary. Someone, again well meaning, once said: Try to look at invalidity this way. There are all the financial benefits. Not the best way of cheering someone up, of course, but Viktor took the words seriously, unexpectedly so. He decided to begin by trying to get an apartment in the city. And he had plenty of people to advise him.

Once, in Ulma, Viktor was approached by an acquaintance. It was evening; colored lights were flashing in the village club and music thundered out.

"You deserve some better work. For example, everyone's dancing and you're standing there happily turning the records over. That's called a disk jockey. You want to go to the local trade union committee and put in a request."

That is how Viktor acquired an unexpected, obsessive desire to work as a disk jockey. But where can you get a job like that? the village club, the movie engineer is in charge of everything. That made it even more necessary to move to the city. Viktor started asking more insistently for this, although he already knew that such a privilege was not stipulated. It was not that he felt he had been done out of an apartment in the city — it was as if he had been barred from the threshold of some different, unknown, "beautiful" life. Hence the bitterness which prompted him to write the letter. It sounded like an SOS. And indeed, it was a distress signal. About the fact that a man had suddenly lost his moral guidelines and lost his way.

Here are some lines from a letter to the editorial office from M. Zhikula, secretary of Kutuzovskiy party Raykom:

"At present Comrade Plamadyala is preparing to enter the Kishinev S.C. Lazo Polytechnical Institute. The Komsomol organizations of the sovkhos and the school and the pedagogical collective constantly give him patronage assistance, but he, for his part, refuses to participate in the measures held for the young people of the village and the school children. He spends most of his time in Kishinev..."

People in Ulma are surprised now: After all, they thought that so much attention was devoted to Viktor, and in material terms they thought of everything, down the least little thing, yet as a result all they heard was: "It's not enough." Perhaps that is not surprising. The consumerist "not enough" appears very easily if you forget that something elevated, something spiritual, is extremely necessary to human life. Viktor found things easy in the army because in service he was constantly shown the correct path. But after he was wounded, the active educational influence on the 20-year-old Komsomol member was weakened. That is why chance acquaintances and outside advisers often influenced and affected him.

If you do not give much thought to this case, you might think: nothing really happened. A minor misunderstanding which will sort itself out. Yes, if it is only a question of satisfying the material aspect of the case. But the most important thing for young people who have been educated by the army is really to find themselves in the new labor collective, in society, and not to lose their active life stance. And here we cannot permit a single loss.

KHRONOPULO IDENTIFIED AS BLACK SEA FLEET COMMANDER

PM230919 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 October 1985 Second Edition carries on page 2 an article entitled "Those Who Should Stand on the Bridge" by Vice Admiral M. Khronupulo, who is identified as "commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet."